

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 154

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

FREIGHT RATES CUT OVER 10 PER CENT ON ALL RAILROADS

Commerce Commission Lowers "Reasonable Return"—Farm Products Unaffected

WASHINGTON, May 24—Reduction in freight rates averaging about 10 per cent were ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision resulting from its inquiry into the general rate structure of the nation. The chairman and two other members filed dissenting opinions.

The cut in freight rates was fixed by the commission at 14 per cent in eastern territory; 13½ per cent in western territory, and 12½ per cent in the southern and mountain Pacific territories. All reductions ordered are effective July 1 and constitute a greater cut than was generally expected.

"Reasonable Return" Reduced

The Commission in ordering the decreases—which are on a horizontal basis—held that the nation's railroads are entitled to earn 5½ per cent on the value of their property rather than the 6 per cent under the Transportation Act of 1920.

Transportation charges or passenger travel and Pullman charges were unaffected by the decision.

The order of the commission fixing the new level of rates defined the percentages of reduction as follows:

"In the eastern group, also between points in Illinois territory and between Illinois territory and the eastern group, 26 per cent instead of the 40 per cent authorized in the decisions last cited (the rate increases of 1920).

"In the western group and between the western group and Illinois territory, 21½ per cent instead of the 35 per cent so authorized.

"In the southern and mountain Pacific groups, 12½ per cent instead of the 25 per cent so authorized.

"On inter-territorial traffic, except as otherwise provided herein, 20 per cent instead of the 33½ per cent so authorized."

Farm Products Unaffected

Agricultural products will not be affected by the reduction granted under the commission's order today. The reduction of 16½ per cent made in the western hay and grain rates last fall and the January 10 per cent cut made in all agricultural products by railroads Jan. 1, will be substituted for the decision on these commodities.

Mark W. Potter, commissioner, in a separate opinion concurring with the majority declared that the fixing of "the percentages mentioned . . . is in effect a requirement that present rates and charges shall, generally speaking, be reduced 10 per cent.

Certain reductions heretofore made to be treated as part of such 10 per cent reduction."

The majority opinion reviewed the recent history of rate regulation and set forth summaries or arguments made by shippers in favor of reductions and carriers against reductions. It expressed the conclusion that "assumption that railroad rates can or should be stabilized on the present high basis is futile."

The majority further said that "until the public is convinced that there is little likelihood of immediate further material reductions in prices or transportation charges, confidence necessary to normal business will to that extent be impaired."

Fluctuations Cannot Be Followed

Explaining the reason for adopting a horizontal method of reducing freight rates, the commission said that while alterations in price levels had unequally affected different commodities, "the needs of commerce cannot be met if rates are to fluctuate with market prices of commodities." Its conclusion was that "reduction should be made generally upon all commodities in substantially equal ratio."

In the matter of reasonable return the commission pointed out that until March 1, 1922, railroads had been legally entitled to 6 per cent annual earnings on the aggregate value of the property used in transportation. The sum was fixed by the Transportation Act as the amount equal to 5½ per cent with one-half of 1 percent additional to be granted in the discretion of the commission for provision for improvements and betterments to railroads. The commission exercised this discretion and the reasonable return consequently has generally been known as "the 6 per cent return."

The commission in modifying the fair return standard reviewed testimony taken by it in the general rate case and concluded that "a substantial reduction in the percentage of return might be unsettling in its effect, particularly in light of the fact that the return allowed in 1920 was not realized."

Income Tax Considered

"We may observe that a fair return of 5½ per cent," the commission said in further explanation, ". . . after deducting the Federal Corporation Income Tax on a return of 6 per cent, would be approximately the equivalent of a fair return of 6 per cent out of which the Federal Income Tax was payable."

In this connection the commission concluded that its 1920 estimates of the aggregate value of railway property in the country, which was \$13,900,000,000 as made for rate making purposes, could still be accepted. The change in the valuation made since earnings.

Charles C. McCord, chairman, in

Vast Quantity of Arms Found in German Lake

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 24—**T**HE vast quantity of arms just discovered in remarkable circumstances by a group of nature lovers making an excursion through Oldenburg, near Bremen, is found to increase the suspensions abroad that the authorities here are endeavoring to evade the disarmament clauses of the peace treaty. The nature lovers in question on Sunday afternoon decided to take a swim in Oldenburg Lake and while disporting themselves in the water one of them found an infant rifle.

An eager search in the water by the party later led to the discovery of rifles, a substantial quantity of ammunition, gas masks and army pistols which, before being hidden in the lake, had been carefully coated with oil to prevent their rusting. The nature lovers, who belonged to the local Socialist Party, reported the find to the Bremen police and now complain that the latter made no serious effort to investigate the affair.

The inter-allied military commission here has taken the matter up

SOVIET RUSSIA GRANTS CITIZENS PROPERTY RIGHTS

Protection of Courts Also Afforded Under Moscow Executive Committee's Decree

MOSCOW, May 24 (By The Associated Press)—The fundamental decree of the Soviet Government recognizing property rights within certain limits, passed by the Soviet executive committee on Monday, grants to "all citizens upon the territory of Soviet Russia, and also of other Soviet republics allied and in agreement with us, who are not restricted by law," property rights and the protection of the courts. The decree, which is entitled "decree concerning the right of private property, which is acknowledged by the Soviet Republic and defended by petroleum at Genoa," says the newspaper.

"The second act of the petroleum

tragedy will be continued at The Hague," continues the Izvestia.

"Other questions, like the recognition

of private property were only sec-

ondary matters as compared with

petroleum, at Genoa."

Russia was an amused onlooker in this scramble among the petroleum imperialists. The Azerbaijani petroleum is firmly in our hands and the oil trust will soon apply to us and not to them."

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Dr. Bergmann, representing the purely financial interests in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the United States, Holland and Germany, respectively. Probably the only member who goes with a definite plan is Dr. Bergmann, who is expected to propose a loan of 4,000,000,000 gold marks, secured on railways and customs.

As 2,500,000,000 of this colossal sum would go in reparations—chiefly to France—the French representatives may be expected to view it sympathetically, but it is the United States and Great Britain which would do the most lending and they may take the view that while German obligations reach the figure of over £6,500,000,000 it is unwise to lend anything. If so, and they openly announce such an opinion, it must undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect on the policy of all the governments concerned.

However, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent understands that the members of the commission have gone to Paris with open minds, anxious to do all they can to set Germany on her feet again, and forecasts of the result of their deliberations should, therefore, be received with caution.

America Able to Absorb \$1,000,000,000 It Is Said

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—Investment bankers here today, on the eve of the Paris conference of the financial sub-committee of the Allied Reparation Commission, are discussing above all other questions the prospects for an international loan to Germany.

Local financiers are said to see a strong demand for good bonds, and it is believed in some quarters that a total of \$1,000,000,000 could be absorbed in the United States if the issue brought out is first class.

The feeling here generally, according to the Journal of Commerce, is that provided the "Morgan committee" can work out a sound basis on which to float a loan, the amount of German bonds which could be sold in the United States is practically unlimited.

It is maintained, however, that the only hope for the successful flotation of an international loan to Germany depends upon the ability of the financial committee to evolve terms which will place the issue on a plane above that of reparation payments and will stand as a guarantee of the final recovery of the German Nation.

Advice from Paris indicating the belief there that the United States could handle half of any flotation with England taking one-fourth of the total and France, Belgium and the neutral countries the remaining quarter were received here with considerable credence. The attitude of the French and Belgians, international bankers declare, will undergo a modification when the report of the financial sub-committee is submitted.

Republican Senators

Would Withhold Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—Fernifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democrat of the Senate Finance Committee, believes the United States cannot ignore Europe's plight if it expects payment of her debts to this country. He said he favored having an American representative at the Hague conference.

Republican senators generally are agreed that the United States should withhold further financial aid to Europe. "We already have loaned Europe more money than we have expended in stabilizing American industries," said Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota. "If there is any surplus left it should be spent in building up our own industries so as to give work to the large number of unemployed."

Agreeing with Senator Ladd and Senator Sutherland, that the United States has done its part in aiding Europe, T. H. Caraway (D.), senator from Arkansas asserted that France today is the "greatest obstacle in the way of world peace."

"I am not inclined to criticize the Administration for keeping out of The Hague Conference," remarked Senator Ladd, "but I do think the Administration should take a definite stand with regard to helping Russia on her feet."

SILESIAN OCCUPATION LIKELY TO END SOON

PARIS, May 24 (By The Associated Press)—The allied military occupation of Upper Silesia is likely to come to an end by the last of July, according to the report of the Allied Commission presented today by the Council of Ambassadors.

The Germans and the Poles recently reached an agreement covering adjustments in the district, and the commissioners now forecast a situation which will permit complete withdrawal of the military within 60 days.

NETTING IN HUDSON CRITICIZED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—Shad fishing in the Hudson River is soon to become a thing of the past, warns M. C. Worts, superintendent of the Inland Fisheries of the New York State Conservation Commission, unless New York adopts some stringent regulations, such as forbidding the use of nets in the river for the catching of fish for the last two years every alternate year. As it is there is an open season for shad fishing between March 15 and June 15, but the fish are being netted before they get a chance to reach the spawning grounds.

"LEMONETTES" LATEST FRUIT

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 24—(Special Correspondence)—A new product called "lemonettes" is being exported by San Diego. Lemon growers of San Diego County and elsewhere throughout southern California have been producing an undersized lemon that cannot be classified as a lime. Therefore, shippers hit on the idea of calling it a "lemonette." More than 100 cases of the new product were loaded for shipment to Portland, Ore., recently.

THEATRICAL

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THE PERFECT FOOL

DOCTORS TO FIGHT NON-DRUG SCHOOLS

American Medical Association Is Taking Steps Against Osteopathy and Other Methods

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24 (Special)—The American Medical Association, in annual convention here, is taking steps to make war on osteopathy, chiropractic and other drugless therapy.

The house of delegates of the association, which is its legislative body, tomorrow afternoon probably will appoint two representatives of the organization to act on national commission for the purpose of collecting and disseminating data and information regarding the methods of the various systems of drugless therapy. This is generally considered only the preliminary step in a far-reaching campaign.

This commission was proposed by Dr. David R. Strickler, president of the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, in his address at the conference on medical education and licensure at Chicago, March 8.

It would be composed of representatives of the Association of American Universities, the National Education Association, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Federation of State Medical Boards and the American Medical Association.

Cases to Be Selected

Dr. W. L. Bierling of Iowa introduced a resolution in the House of Delegates of the association that the association approve the plan for the commission and designate two members to represent the association on the commission. The resolution comes up tomorrow. Under the system as outlined by Dr. Strickler, the commission would ascertain the facts relative to any method of treatment in selected cases, the advocates of the method of treatment under investigation to be permitted to select the class of cases to be examined.

Thus, osteopathic physicians and other non-drug advocates would be invited to demonstrate their method of healing on cases to be selected by them. The commission would then make a thorough clinical study of the cases, including laboratory, X-ray and pathological findings, and a record would be made of the preliminary records and findings of the advocates of the non-drug method. Careful notes throughout the treatment, Dr. Strickler said, should be made by the commission and a record of the results would complete the investigation in a given case.

Whisky Resolution Opposed

An effort probably will be made at the meeting of the House of Delegates tomorrow to reconsider the resolution approved yesterday calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for drastic changes in the regulations governing the sale of whisky for medicinal purposes. The resolution asked that the Government provide sealed packages of whisky at a fixed price and of fixed quality and that the dosage regulations be altogether removed.

Some of the doctors declare that the resolution has placed the association in a false light. Opposition to the measure is particularly strong among physicians from the southern states.

Dr. J. D. Peacock of Birmingham, Ala., said that he did not approve of the resolution. A number of other doctors take the same stand, and will try to have the measure reconsidered tomorrow, if for no other reason than to have it amended with an explanation.

Sheppard-Towner Act Denounced

The House of Delegates passed by a unanimous vote late yesterday a resolution denouncing the Sheppard-Towner Act, as a piece of imported Socialistic legislation, stating that further legislation of that type is discouraged. A clause adding that the association desired that states refuse to participate in it was deleted by the committee and was not insisted upon by the sponsors of the resolution, the Illinois delegation.

The message reads: "Expedition immediately discovers important cretaceous and tertiary beds, with fragmentary fossils of mammals and dinosaurs."

The expedition was sent out by the museum in cooperation with the American Asiatic Society and the Asia Magazine, for the purpose of collecting the animals of China, past and present. Little or nothing has been known of the geological history of Mongolia, but in the opinion of experts the discoveries indicated in the message will be of great scientific interest. No dinosaurs had ever been found anywhere in Central Asia—and very little had been known concerning the fossil mammals of this vast region.

The members of the expedition left Peking April 17, for Urga, whence they planned to explore the country to the west and south. This country, although commonly called a desert, is actually a region of rolling plains and foothills, leading up to snow-covered mountains.

Promiscuous medical treatment of disease is not a state function," Dr. Work said, "and interference with it through any unit of the Government should not be tolerated by the public or physicians. An impersonal state cannot render an impersonal service. It would be equally logical for the state to hire itinerant preachers to

hold services between trains as to employ physicians to treat the sick."

Many Resolutions Introduced

Following Dr. Work's address, the delegates deluged the secretary of the House with resolutions on the subject ranging from vitriolic denunciation to mild condemnation.

As defined by the resolution of J. Rooney of New York, state medicine is any form of medical treatment provided by the federal, state, county, or city government, excepting that which is necessary for the control of communicable disease, the treatment of the insane and the care of the indigent.

The resolutions on the subject, 10 in number, representing the action of as many state medical associations were referred to the committee on public health and legislation. The committee this afternoon conducted a hearing on the subject. Dr. J. F. O'Reilly, representing the King's County (Brooklyn) Medical Society, declared his organization was opposed to the slightest participation of the State in anything affecting the treatment of the sick. Similar resolutions have been offered in previous meetings of the American Association, but have failed of passage, because of the votes of representatives of certain sections which for the most part are composed of specialists as contrasted with the representatives of the state associations who speak for the rank and file of general practitioners.

KANSAS LAUNDRYMEN TO FIGHT WAGE SCALE

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Associated Industries, acting for the laundrymen of Kansas, are preparing to bring a suit to prevent the minimum wage and maximum hour schedules for women workers going into effect, according to Harry Sharp, secretary.

The industrial court has set the effective date for the new wage for July 15, 60 days after the formal order was issued.

The court fixed the minimum wage for experienced women in stores at \$10.50 a week with the nine-hour basic day. This was an increase of \$2 a week over the former wage. Apprentices will be paid \$8.50 a week for the first six months and \$1 a week increase for the second six months and the standard minimum after one year. The factory wage was continued at \$1 a week with the eight-hour basic day.

Merchants generally are paying a higher wage than the new minimum and have asserted that they will offer no objections to the new scale.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER SHOWS GOOD SURPLUS

BELFAST, May 24—The Ulster Minister of Finance, H. M. Pollock, reported to Parliament today that the Government's balance sheet showed a surplus of £64,000.

He said no new taxes would be imposed and that satisfactory assurances had been received from the British Cabinet regarding the equipment and upkeep of the Ulster Special Constabulary.

Some of the doctors declare that the resolution has placed the association in a false light. Opposition to the measure is particularly strong among physicians from the southern states.

Dr. Alexander R. Craig of Chicago, secretary of the association, said that the resolution had nothing to do with the economic or social aspects of the Volstead act, but was merely intended to deal with the alleged therapeutic uses of whisky.

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James McCreery & Co.

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MR. WATSON SOUNDS CAMPAIGN KEYNOTE

Tells Indiana Republicans Party Has Given Nation Wise and Efficient Government

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24—

Efficient and wise management of the Nation's affairs, both domestic and international, and substantial results in relieving "the evils of eight years of Democratic misrule," were claimed for the Harding Administration in an address here today by James E. Watson (R), Senator from Indiana, before the Indiana Republican State Convention.

For years it has been the custom of Indiana Republicans to have the keynote of national campaigns sounded before them, and Mr. Watson's speech, which was discussed in advance with the President, will be incorporated in the party literature for the Congressional campaign this fall.

Praise for Administration

Mr. Watson praised the executive, legislative and diplomatic record of the present Administration, and assailed the recent Democratic administrations as "debt-incurring, deficit-creating, bond-issuing, surplus-scaling, factory-closing, industry-paralyzing, prosperity-destroying, social-upheaving, and catastrophes-producing."

"We are not responsible for all this waste," he declared. "We did not produce all this wreckage. We did not incur our debts. We have not piled up this mountain of obligations, and those gentlemen who are responsible for all this riotous orgy of extravagance and all this upsetting of industry and unsettling of financial conditions now stand and jeer at us because in 14 months we have not overcome all the evil they produced in eight years."

"We have not yet accomplished all that we have set out to do," he continued. "We have not cured all the ills and corrected all the mistakes and overcome all the evils of eight years of Democratic misrule, but certainly for all the time we have taken long strides in the right direction and assuredly if the Republican Party cannot adjust matters, what hope is there in turning to the organization that caused all the disaster in the beginning?"

No Apologist Required

"This administration does not need an apologist," he said. "No administration ever before came into power confronting such problems of such complexity and difficulty as those which were inherited by President Harding and the Republican Congress."

Mr. Harding's call for the Arms Conference, he declared, was "the largest step toward international peace with justice the world has known in all its history," and the world, he said, applauded the results.

The Four-Power Treaty, he declared, brought understanding and assurance for peace.

In domestic affairs, Mr. Watson said, the Harding Administration stood for "full freedom in business

and a recognition of the larger right of the individual to control and operate his own business affairs."

"The 'new freedom' preached by Woodrow Wilson was a grotesque travesty on the very name," he added, "while the enfranchisement of business under Warren G. Harding is an accomplished fact."

Mr. Watson stated there could not be any great reduction in taxes for the rate of return altogether and expressed the opinion that it should not exceed 5.5 per cent, and that in any case the commission should not set a value at the present time.

Many Employees Dismissed

In this part was possible, he said, by dismissal of more than 100,000 government employees in the last two years.

Incidentally discussing civil service, Mr. Watson said he stood for it as applied to many government activities, but he declared it should not be used to shelter men opposed to the policy of the Administration and who secrete connivance to overthrow it."

"They have not been getting rid of Democrats in some of the departments fast enough to suit me," he added. "I have been and am opposed to putting postmasters under civil service."

The pending tariff bill, which he helped draft, was prominent subject of Mr. Watson's address. It would do much to restore business and prosperity. Protection, he added, had not developed by further consideration objection to such a course.

The calculations as to the general percentage of reduction effected by the commission's decision were difficult to arrive at. The statement by Mr. Potter that they averaged generally 10 per cent was accepted, however, as correct, though the decision, as an instance, actually removes 14 per cent from rates in eastern territory, the 14 per cent is to be calculated on the basis of rates in effect before August, 1920. On Aug. 26, 1920, they were increased 40 per cent and the result of the mathematical calculation gives approximately 10 per cent of existence rates as the reduction ordered in today's decision.

Likewise in the western group, where increases of 35 per cent were authorized in 1920, the commission order reduced present rates by amounts that will make them finally 21.5 per cent above rates in effect before 1920. The calculation here as in other districts under the rate order actually works out to make 10 per cent reductions in present rates.

"The support for finding that rates and charges should be thus reduced," Mr. Potter in his concurring supplemental decision remarked, "is the belief that prospective revenues of carriers for the year commencing July 1, 1921, if under the existing rate basis, would exceed a fair return by the amount involved in the reduction required."

He said our captain for the year commencing July 1,

COURSE OF FRANCE SINCE WAR UPHELD

Robert Underwood Johnson Says
She Is Doing Most to Rehabilitate Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 24.—That France is still "the exposed right wing of Europe" is the opinion of Robert Underwood Johnson, former American Ambassador to Italy, as expressed in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor on the state of Europe following the Genoa Conference.

"Nothing that was ever done by Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Johnson, "was wiser or more far-sighted than his refusal to go into the Genoa Conference. Against the view that it is our business to respond to any demand made upon us which comes in the name of co-operation in the rehabilitation of Europe, he opposed a continuation of that American policy toward Russia which was laid down definitely by the Wilson Administration. So far from being a hard-hearted policy, this was and is the only policy open to us."

"In my judgment, the country that is doing the most for the rehabilitation of Europe at the present time is France. The public opinion of America, I believe, is coming around to a perception of the fact that France was right when she refused to consider disarmament until she had some guarantee of protection along her undefended frontier against a nation which is undeniably meditating, at a more or less distant future, a third war of aggression against her."

The conference has had at least one good result—it has uncovered the malign and sordid purpose of the Soviets on the one hand, and on the other, the eagerness to continue the alliance which she established at Brest-Litovsk, and which was so largely maintained by German money.

"In my opinion, the present disorganized state of Europe so vividly revealed by the Genoa Conference has been brought about by three causes: First, the economic confusion incident to the catastrophe of war; second, the failure of the United States to enter the League of Nations—which I believe we shall still do—and third, the lack of perception on the part of Mr. Lloyd George that the keynote of European peace was the cultivation of the solidarity of the Allies. England needs France as much as France needs England, and no god can come of the false impression that France is in the wrong because she holds vigorously to her rights under the Treaty of Versailles. I believe the sentiment of our people has not been

accurately reflected by that portion of the press which has been occupied with criticisms of France. It is true that we are being constantly confronted by the factional character of French politics; but factions in France are no more numerous than in Italy or Germany.

"Whatever differences there may be in the Chamber of Deputies, there is a substantial unity among Frenchmen on the main point of national policy—that the settlement of the great conflict should be one of stability and permanence, guaranteeing the safety of France as absolutely necessary to the peace of Europe."

"Even if France has made blunders in the statement of her own position, it is a poor return for the dire sacrifice she has made to indulge in a sharp criticism of her as an obstructionist and an imperialist. The only empire she seeks is the empire of the mind; and the only obstruction she desires is against the combination of those who wish to place her at a disadvantage."

"Today, the most conservative agency in Europe is the existence of the French army, protecting France as the exposed right wing of civilization. It is not difficult to fancy what would happen with a Russo-German combination had that army been demobilized. Insure her safety beyond adventure and the world will see how gladly she will divest herself of her military burdens."

HENRY FORD MAY SEEK PRESIDENCY

Townspeople Launch Campaign to Elevate Manufacturer

DETROIT, May 24.—Henry Ford's townspeople last night launched a movement they hope will land the manufacturer in the White House.

At a meeting in the town hall at Dearborn, Mr. Ford's suburban home, 137 of his neighbors formed the "Ford for President Club," with the declared intention of extending its activities to a nation-wide scope. Leaders in the movement included business men, a clergyman, a judge, a publisher and others prominent in village affairs.

The platform upon which Mr. Ford would be asked to run was touched upon only lightly by the speakers. "We want Henry" was the inscription on banners and on the cardboard hats worn at the rally, which took on much of the appearance of an old-time political meeting.

The similarity was noted by Dr. Edward Fisher, president of the village, who recalled that fewer persons than were present last night, met under the Jackson oak tree to launch the Republican Party.

Mr. Ford has not indicated his desire to enter the next presidential race.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES AS SEEN BY POLITICIANS

Mr. Harding's Action Fails to Evoke Applause of Either Republicans or Democrats—Random Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 24.—Last week will be known in Washington as the week of "White House conferences." President Harding was busy with the steel men and railroad managers in his effort to pave the way for improved business conditions throughout the country and he still is giving attention to these subjects. Recognizing steel as a great basic industry, he first attempted to bring employers and employees together in a manner to insure harmonious cooperation, and was so pleased with his success that he did not hesitate to express his gratification.

"Just wait," his friends said, "until the President gets the railroad people on the carpet, and when you see how he tells them to get on and get off and how they obey; then you will have something to write about."

The railroad conference also has come and gone, and sure enough the newspaper men are finding something to say. But not all of them are recording optimistic accounts of the meeting with the railroaders. The President does not seem to have been so successful there as he was with the steel people. Already he has encountered cross currents. The railroad operators are finding fault with the executive interference at this juncture, while the Labor element sees in the move only a means of reducing wages.

The International Commerce Commission also is grouchy over the President's intervention, if reports may be created. The commission has been working on the problem for many months, and current report has it that after numerous efforts it had reached a decision upon the terms of a report and even now is prepared to submit its findings. Naturally the commission considers the subject within its province, and while its members make no open complaint there is a well grounded general belief that they do not look kindly upon an effort which might deprive them of the great honor of settling so important a question.

Meantime politics is being brought into the question. With the 1922 election approaching, the Democrats see in the President's activity only a Republican move, while, on the other hand, Republican leaders apprehend that their chief may be playing with fire.

The most recent word from Woodrow Wilson's S street residence is that he is a very busy man. His visitors are few and are of the select of his followers. The majority come away with sealed lips, but occasionally a word is dropped. These scant expressions are made the most of, and many are enlarged into important utterances. It is, therefore, difficult to differentiate between facts and fiction in regard to the former president. The most recent account credits him with saying that he has before him a great work.

Just what the work is is uncertain, but it is believed to mean that he still has hopes of bringing the United States into the League of Nations and that it is his intention to try to keep

WATERWAY CALLED 'IMPOSSIBLE DREAM'

Gov. Miller, New York, Protests It in Formal Debate at Chicago With Gov. Allen of Kansas

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 24.—That construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project would "unlock a continent" was the contention of Gov. Allen of Kansas last night in a formal debate here with Gov. Nathan L. Miller of New York, who, taking the negative, held that the position needed more study.

Governor Allen said that the middle west is the bread basket of the nation, raising the bulk of her foodstuffs. He argued that the seaway is absolutely essential as a transportation outlet. The farmers of the middle states, he said, have been greatly affected by increased transportation costs. They cannot compete with Argentina, he contended. The farm price is the market price with transportation deducted, and the export market, where our enormous surplus is sold, sets the price for the entire crop.

Would Increase Values

Wheat in Kansas and Nebraska is further from the New York market than wheat on the Argentine farms. The waterway project, he argued, would add 5 to 7 cents to the value of every bushel of grain raised in the Middle States.

It would mean \$290,000,000 added profit each year to grain growers, which he contended, would put in the pockets of the farmers alone more money than would pay the entire cost of the project. This he said would be in addition to what the proposition would mean to industry and general commerce.

Where the western farmer would benefit by getting navigation out of the improvement, the east would get both navigation and electric power which would save \$150,000,000 worth of coal annually, he said.

Governor Miller took issue with Governor Allen on the feasibility of the plan and asserted that the cost will be many times that of estimates. He insisted that it was an "impossible dream" and that the burden of cost would fall upon New York, whose waterpower rights would be taken to pay the bill and that much more of the commerce of states asking for the seaway can be carried by existing waterways or by improvements contemplated in the Mississippi and its tributaries and by the lakes and the New York barge canal to the Atlantic.

Calls It Impractical

His chief objection, he said, is the impracticability of the project. He said that if he could be convinced otherwise he would favor it. "New York has no objection to the consummation of this dream," Governor Miller said in opening his argument. "I did not come here to speak for New York, but as an humble citizen."

He challenged the idea that ocean-going vessels would sail into lake ports and argued that the ice-bound St. Lawrence would only operate seven months a year. "You can never convert Chicago into a seaport," he said, "by making it possible for an occasional tramp steamer to come here."

In his rebuttal the Kansas Governor quoted from resolutions of the New York Legislature and of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies of New York opposing the project because it might result in irreparable injury to the port of New York."

Mr. Allen then declared that Lloyd's Register contains the information that of the ships registered, for insurance, 80 per cent of them are of the type of vessel from 3000 to 10,000 tons, and they could be sent into the Great Lakes and through the canal.

CRITICS ANSWERED BY MR. DAUGHERTY

Attorney-General Defends His Course in Morse Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, has broken his silence and made a reply to at least a part of the charges against him. In a statement, he refers to letters written by William H. Taft and W. W. Wickersham in 1915 when Mr. Daugherty was a candidate for United States Senator, stating that his course in the Morse case was that of a reputable lawyer and that he had not used his personal or political influence to obtain the pardon.

Mr. Daugherty's statement follows: "The correspondence of former President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham, which was published again this month, clearly shows my connection with the Morse case of many years ago, both civil and criminal.

"The incentive and motives inspiring this and other litigation will not accomplish the results hoped for by those behind the scenes.

"The various prosecutions of war fraud cases will be carried out as expeditiously as possible, irrespective of these and other activities and attacks which will be expected. I have faith that the people of the country appreciate the situation and have confidence in the Department of Justice being fair, judicious and effective."

Washington is showing deep interest not only in the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in this city on May 30, but also in the unveiling of the bronze statue of Pocahontas, the Indian girl who rescued Capt. John Smith, which will take place at Jamestown, Va., June 2.

It is now something more than 300 years since Captain Smith landed on Jamestown Island, and while there have been many efforts to perpetuate the fame of the Algonquin maiden, conditions do not seem to have been favorable to the erection of a monument until the present time.

The success of the enterprise may be credited to the Pocahontas Memorial Association, which has been in existence for the past dozen years or more. Of this association, Miss Ella Lorraine Dorsey is president. The site on which the figure stands was presented by Mrs. Louisa J. Barney, and the money which has been used in the construction of the monument has been donated in dollar bills, and has been contributed from all parts of the Union. The statue represents the Indian princess in a benevolent and sympathetic aspect. The face is that of a strong and philanthropic personality, while the arms are thrown back and the hands opened as if in proclaiming good will to all mankind.

The figure is garbed in modest Indian costume, and represents Pocahontas as she is supposed to have appeared when warning white settlers against an Indian uprising.

The actual unveiling of the figure will be performed by lineal descendants of Pocahontas and addresses will be delivered by Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of William and Mary College, and Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, author and diplomat.

tor from Arkansas, speaking today in the Senate, with having assigned Secret Service operatives to shadow members of Congress.

The Arkansas senator declared Mr. Daugherty never had denied the charge recently made by H. L. Scott, discharged Department of Justice employee, that secret service men, including a Negro coachman, had been assigned to follow members of the House. The senator added the statement that he knew of a witness who would testify that "secret service men are trailing members of the Senate, as well as spying on members of the House."

KEYNOTE ADDRESS EVASIVE ON BONUS

Viewed as Having Shed No New Light on Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Whatever opinions of the President may have been reflected in the Indianapolis keynote speech of James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, the Administration spokesman disappointed his colleagues in Washington by his failure to shed any new light on the bonus situation.

Mr. Watson merely repeated that the bonus will be passed at this session and declared that it would be financed through collections of interest on foreign indebtedness. Both of these assertions have been made right along by certain Senate Finance Committee members, who still are waiting to hear definitely from the White House concerning the President's policy.

As a result of this continued silence on the part of the Chief Executive, Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, is making plans to report the bonus bill to the Senate anyway.

Two obstacles, however, must be overcome. The Republican committee members themselves are divided on the form the bonus measure should take. Then, too, a report of a majority of the Democrats included is necessary to send the bill to the Senate.

If Mr. Harding refuses to break his silence, Mr. McCumber intends to take definite steps this week to bring the question squarely before his colleagues.

CHILE-PERU GUESTS AT ANNAPOLIS TODAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Peruvian and Chilean delegates are at Annapolis today as the guests of the naval academy. There is therefore no session of the Tacna-Arica conference and the luncheon which was to have been given for them by Dr. W. S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, has been postponed until next week.

Meanwhile, it is stated that no progress has been made on an agreement on the points directly at issue, or those which might be left to arbitration between the two countries represented here. The Chileans went to the meeting place yesterday but the Peruvians did not appear. It developed that Dr. Porras had sent a note, explaining that they would not be present, but it was not received in time.

The fact that an impasse seems to have been reached is not yet openly acknowledged but there is decidedly lacking the optimistic flavor which was noticed in the remarks of the delegates as they approached their task.

Bolivia has not abandoned hope of having a voice in the discussions and does not regard the refusal of the Chilean and Peruvian delegates as final. The Bolivian representatives have communicated with their Government and expect to have a new proposal to make to the conference within a day or two.

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MR. HUGHES' STAND ON RUSSIA LAUDED

Senator Edge Says Recognition Would Undo Christian Work of 2000 Years

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Recognition by the United States of the Russian Soviet regime would be tantamount to tearing down by one act all that Christianity has accomplished in 2000 years," Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, said in the Senate yesterday when he opposed the Russian recognition resolution recently offered by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

Mr. Edge said he believed the American public favored a continuation of the Government's isolation with respect to the Soviet and added, "Anyhow, it is no business of the Senate to initiate such a program."

Senator Borah, replying, said there had been "constant and persistent propaganda of misrepresentation in regard to Russia." He asserted the communistic ideas in Russia were limited and "by no means what they were a few years ago."

"The United States or its citizens," Mr. Edge declared, "never will hesitate in responding to calls of humanity no matter how much a subject of justifiable criticism is the policy of the Government where such conditions exist, but America never should or never can in justice to its own splendid convictions subscribe to a recognition, which at its best could only be looked upon as a possibility of securing commercial advantages at the cost of national dishonor."

Senator Edge asked how it would be possible for the American Government to report the bonus bill to the Senate anyway.

Two obstacles, however, must be overcome. The Republican committee members themselves are divided on the form the bonus measure should take. Then, too, a report of a majority of the Democrats included is necessary to send the bill to the Senate.

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Barnett Gift Adds 50,000 Volumes to Western University Library

London, Ont., April 15
Special Correspondence

CATALOGUERS at Western University are busily classifying and indexing a recent acquisition of 50,000 volumes, the gift of John Davis Barnett, who has spent a long lifetime in collecting books and who is assisting the university authorities to put his gift in such shape that it will be of the greatest value to the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Barnett in presenting the library to Western stipulated that the volumes should be available for the use of any serious student in Canada. The university governors approved of this condition to the extent that they made it apply to the whole university library, which with the acquisition of the Barnett collection leaped into a high position among the libraries of the Dominion. A noteworthy feature of the collection is the completeness of the group referring to United States history. There are over 1200 volumes in this division.

The donor of this magnificent library is one of the most picturesque figures in Canada. His natural setting is among his books and scrolls and board-covered vellums, the collection of which he made his life hobby. His life work primarily was not literature, however. He was one of the outstanding mechanical engineers of North America's pioneer railroading days. Fifty years ago he came to Montreal from England along with many others brought out to work as draughtsmen. Later he became mechanical superintendent of the Grand Trunk railway shops and a prominent figure in the American engineering world. But books were his hobby. Wherever he went he acquired them, and to such good purpose that his house was soon full of them. It was a large house but soon it was not large enough. The first group was Shakespeare. Then Emerson attracted him. The latter had a great influence in shaping the booklover's philosophy. Then came excursions into the drama and finally into the wider field of general literature. Discrimination was the keynote of the plan of this collector, for in cataloguing it has been found that there is an unusually small percentage of "trash." The cataloguer rarely encounters a volume which he feels inclined to push down behind the stacks for future contemplation.

The collection of Americana is among the most complete in Canada. It is highly valued because it is largely a "source collection," and because of the preponderance of contemporaneous works on the American Revolution and conditions preceding it. There is a wealth of original biographical and memoir material among the 1200 odd volumes. "Rules of War" for the guidance of American officers in the conflict of 1812, and revelations of the general who commanded the Fenian army are examples of the oddities in the collection.

The Canadians, though not unique as to size, contain all the source material required in the study of many of the periods of Canadian history. Scores of the volumes are probably not duplicated elsewhere in Canada. The Anti-Gallic letters of Governor-General the Earl of Gosford, the reports of the Selkirk trials at Montreal, and dozens of volumes of memoirs by early Canadians are included.

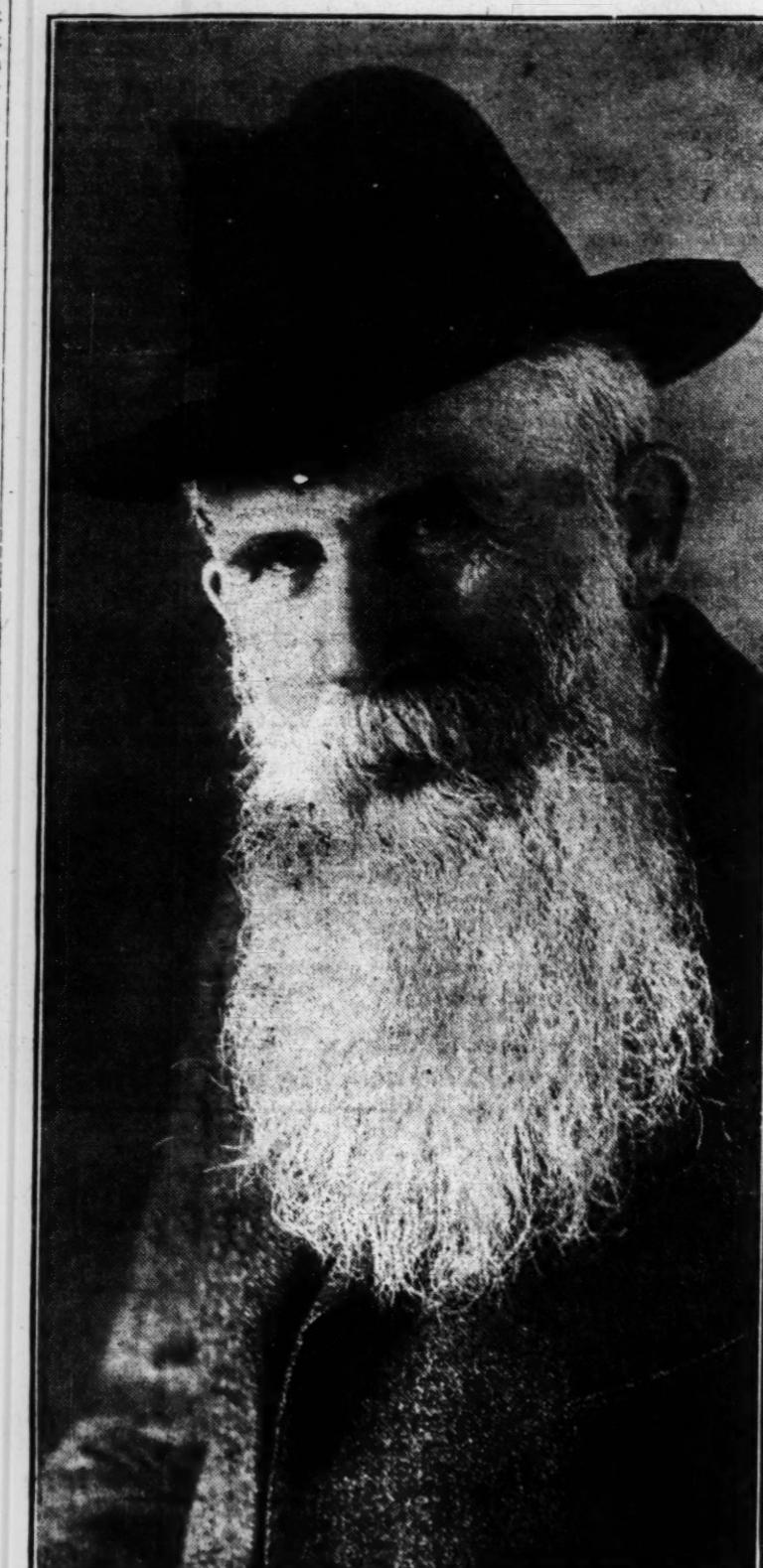
A huge volume by Schöffer, with its double-column pages of Latin in the type of the fifteenth century is probably not duplicated in museum or library elsewhere on the continent. There are also parchments from Abyssinia and vellums of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There are about 40,000 pamphlets, the cataloguing of which will require years of careful labor. When presented to the university the library was practically uncatalogued. Mr. Barnett carried most of the information as to his collection in his memory. Lately he has been of value to the university in exchanging duplicate copies with the University of Michigan and other universities. An exchange of congressional papers and parliamentary documents has been a feature of the university library work of recent years.

Western University's first building on the program made possible by gen-

that is, the work now carried on by Dalhousie University in law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, and that carried on by the Nova Scotia Technical College in Engineering, should be done by the university, together with the junior and senior years and the scientific portion of the freshmen and sophomore years of each college.

2. That the various colleges situated outside of Halifax, namely, Acadia, Kings, Mount Allison, St.

erous provincial and municipal grants will be commenced this year, and one wing of it will be a modern library to house the volumes previously owned and those presented by Mr. Barnett.



John Davis Barnett

CANADA OUTLINES BIG UNIVERSITY

Proposed Amalgamation of Higher Education Institutions

HALIFAX, N. S., May 24—Details of the plan recently announced for amalgamating all institutions for higher education in the Maritime Provinces of Canada into a central university at Halifax, with the assistance of the Carnegie Foundation, have been made public here. The alumni of the various colleges at present are considering the proposal. The plan is contained in the following clauses:

1. "That there should be formed in Halifax an overhead university connected with all the colleges, but not particularly with any one, which should do the work of graduate and professional schools for the provinces; thus, with the production from the

Francis Xavier and the University of New Brunswick, should move to Halifax, erect buildings of their own, provide dormitory facilities, class rooms, dining rooms, chapel and other needed buildings for their own students, and in general conduct the work in English, French, German, Latin, Greek, mathematics and history for the first two years, caring for the housing and discipline of their students.

3. "That all examinations should be conducted by the overhead University and all the degrees, with the exception of those in theology, be conferred by the University.

4. "That financially the Carnegie Corporation would be willing to assist the colleges which would have to move, and perhaps, also, the overhead university, so that the general scheme might be well started, and then it was hoped the provincial governments would provide any money necessary for the overhead university; but all fees for class-room work should be handed over to the university; and that the colleges should only do such work as their endowments would permit."

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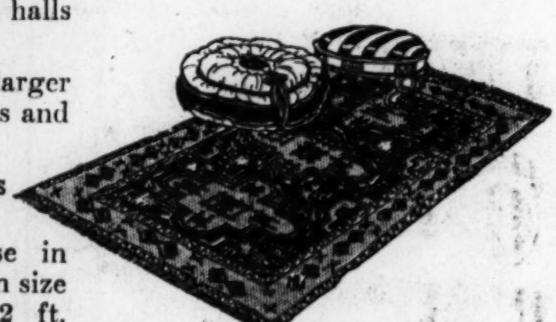
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EXTENSION OF DESERT RAILWAY IN SOUTHERN ALGERIA PLANNED

Track Linking up Touggourt and Ouargla Will Have to Be Laid Across Barren Stretch of Sahara

BISKRA, Southern Algeria, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—Detailed consideration is being given to a proposition for extension of one of the most remarkable railways in the world, that is to say, the line from Biskra to Touggourt, well inside the area of the Sahara desert. This railway is to be prolonged to another oasis called Ouargla, 158 kilometers to the southwest. The track will stretch across the desert, with scarcely an oasis or a habitation of any kind along the way.

Ouargla is a native village in an oasis. It has a population of about 4000, with only a few Europeans numbered among its inhabitants. Berbers of a heretic class founded the place 10 centuries ago, but later abandoned it. The present Ouargla was not built until the sixteenth century.

Came Under French Control

After the many ups and downs of a disturbed desert existence, Ouargla came under the control of the French in 1872. Life is lived on a low scale by the present inhabitants, who are distinct from most other desert tribes and classes and have peculiar customs of their own. There are, however, 500,000 date palm trees in the oasis of Ouargla itself, all in full production, and there are nearly 500,000 more in the oases of the surrounding district.

Despite these palms, Ouargla is such an inconsequential and out-of-the-way place that it may be wondered why anyone should desire to build a railway there, and what the French have in mind. The answer is that this project is part and parcel of the French policy of extension in every direction in Algeria, to bring the whole area progressively under French domination and encouragement, and incidentally to remove all possibility of others coming there.

Desert Being Reclaimed

The French, for some time, have been devising means for the partial reclamation of the desert. New water supplies are being provided at the oases by the drilling of artesian wells and palm trees are being planted by the thousand. The oases are thus being vastly enlarged. Striking results in this direction have been achieved on the way from Biskra to Touggourt.

On the other hand, France is able, through these railways, to set up business with the Berbers and others who have had little traffic and intercourse with Europeans in the past. She is selling them foodstuffs, and, by establishing new buildings of the most modern construction here and there, is introducing automobiles and other features of civilization, and is encouraging the disposition to advance toward Europeanism.

Thus, with the production from the

oases and the sale to the natives of goods which they are trained to like, a new commerce is being set up. Hence the railway. Camel traction served the natives well enough for centuries. In all these parts the lonely caravans can be seen wending their way over the limitless dunes, the backs of the animals packed high with goods. But camels will not serve in the sewing-machine area. It is significant that no sooner had the railway been established than the native populations took to the oases the track which had served them for ages, and in many places it now can hardly be discerned.

Road Recently Opened

The Biskra-Touggourt railway section was not long since opened to general traffic, though construction was begun some 10 or 12 years ago. The distance between the two places is 217 kilometers. Biskra is the last place in Southern Algeria which might be called an abode of civilization. The desert begins immediately. After a period of steppes, where the sandy wastes are dotted freely with patches of scrub, blossoming at times with a purple flower, it lapses to the desert of dunes, pure and simple.

Touggourt is a small town in an oasis. Here some public buildings have been set up, and the French influence is steadily and surely becoming greater. In a total population of about 3000, there are only about 150 Europeans—all French except one Englishman.

The construction of this railway from Biskra to Touggourt has been no small enterprise, and it continues to cause difficulties that are foreign to the promoters of most other rail-

ways. It is of very narrow gauge, and is perfectly straight for many miles at a time.

American Engines Best

At present, 12 engines are in use on this little desert system. Four of them are French, four English and five American. The American engines so far have given more satisfaction than the others.

Passengers are conveyed from Biskra to Touggourt three times a week, the train that makes the journey one day returning the next. There are 13 stations or halts, the chief of these being Djama, where passengers may turn out for a meal at the station. A local kaid or marabout, mounted on a fine Arab horse, often makes some sort of demonstration at the stopping place. There is little else to see along the way.

JACK LONDON LIBRARY FUND IS BEING RAISED

OAKLAND, Cal., May 2 (Special Correspondence)—A memorial to Jack London in the form of a library of books dealing with the west, which the author loved, is in prospect. The Glen Ellen Woman's Improvement Club, which sponsored the project, announces it now has \$5000 toward the fund, and that a site has been donated near London's ranch home at Glen Ellen. The building will cost about \$10,000, and will be built of stone and steel.

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CANADIAN BUDGET REDUCES TARIFFS

Financial Proposals Include Cuts in Many Articles Imported From United States

OTTAWA, May 24 (Special)—The sixteenth budget of S. W. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was delivered yesterday in the House of Commons. The chief feature of the budget is that, of over 50 tariff changes, all but one is a reduction. The reductions in question range from 2½ to 5 per cent and cover a wide list of commodities affecting farming, fishing, dairying, lumbering, and other industries of an indigenous nature. Notable among them are the reductions of 2½ per cent in the duties on agricultural implements generally, on boots and shoes, on textiles, on enamels, and other materials of general use. The 5 per cent reductions are on articles of less general use, and mostly apply to the British preference, of which Mr. Fielding was the author.

The announcements of Mr. Fielding were greeted with very general applause from the Liberals and Progressive benches. The Finance Minister made it fairly clear that conditions had changed since the Republican Party of the United States in 1911 had offered to meet Canada in a reciprocity pact, and Canada had rejected the same at the polls. "I cannot help but ponder," he declared, "that we lost at that time a golden opportunity." He expressed the hope that in the future, negotiations looking toward freer trade relations between the two countries would be reopened.

Drastic Taxation Proposals

The new taxation proposals are as drastic as anything which have been brought down since Sir Henry Drayton, Finance Minister in the Meighen government, presented his first budget in 1911. The Sales Tax, which is an innovation of but a few years ago, has been increased from 3 to 4½ per cent on Canadian manufactured goods, and from 4 to 6 per cent on imported articles. This will almost counterbalance any reductions in the tariff which have been made. The Sales Tax last year brought to the treasury the sum of \$61,000,000; with the increase it should reap close upon \$100,000,000 and will rank with the Income Tax as one of the most fruitful sources of Canadian revenues. During the year past Income Tax and Business Profits Tax brought in \$101,000,000; Customs, \$105,000,000; and the Post Office \$39,000,000.

The Minister regards tobacco as a further reasonable and prolific source of revenue. An excess tax of \$3 per thousand has been imposed by the Minister upon cigarettes. The tax on cigars is graduated; those valued at not more than 34¢ per thousand will pay 50 cents per thousand; between \$60 and \$80, 33 per thousand; between \$80 and \$140, 27 per thousand, and between \$140 and \$200, \$10 per thousand. Over that the tax will be \$16. Further sumptuary duties, include a tax of 15 cents per gallon on beers and ales. This will chiefly affect Quebec and British Columbia.

Tax on Automobiles

Purchasers of automobiles will in future have to contend with an excise tax of 5 per cent on all cars costing \$1200 and under, and of 10 per cent on all valued at over that price. Banks will be compelled to pay 1 per cent on circulation; these new imposts are expected to bring \$3,250,000 to the treasury. The tax on telegrams and cables has been increased from 1 to 5 cents, while on stock transfers there is a graduated tax, and on cheques over \$50 a tax of 2 cents is charged on every \$50 unit.

A move toward freer trade is made through the abolition of certain regulations contained in the last budget of Sir Henry Drayton. The latter provided, in the first place, that all articles coming from a foreign country should be marked with the name of the country of origin; Mr. Fielding announced amid loud applause that this regulation was to be dropped.

Immortal Currency Regulation

It was further provided in the budget of Sir Henry that in the valuation of foreign goods for purposes of the customs, a no greater depreciation in the currency of the country from which the goods came than 50 per cent should be considered. Mr. Fielding declared that it was immoral to declare the currency of any country to be of greater value than it actually was. He further stated that the regulation had been consistently evaded, and that Germany, for instance, had succeeded in overcoming it by shipping her goods through Holland, England or the United States. The result had been simply that the Canadian importer had been compelled to pay several middlemen, and the consumer had been no better off. The regulation has been abolished.

Progressive members are inclined to regard the tariff reform of Mr. Fielding as an earnest of the present Government's intentions to reduce the customs duties. The reductions may not be as sweeping as expected, but, on the other hand, the new Government had only been in power a short time, and the situation as between Canada and the United States is at present a most uncertain one.

CALIFORNIA LAND LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—California's alien land law violates no provisions of the Federal Constitution nor does it conflict with the treaty between the United States and Japan, according to the unanimous opinion rendered by Judge W. W. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judges M. T. Dooling and W. H. Sawtell of the United States District Court.

The three judges passed upon the application of Raymond L. Frick and N. Satow, the latter a subject of Japan, who sought to enjoin the Attorney-General of the United States and Matthew Brady, United States Attorney, from interfering with the transfer of stock in the Merced Farm Company from Mr. Frick to Mr. Satow.

INITIAL CASE IS PRESENTED TO "COURT WITHOUT LAWYERS"

Tribunal of Arbitration Called on to Settle Sheet Metal Dispute Involving \$400—Plan May Spread

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—New York's innovation of a "court without lawyers," or, as it is more technically known, Tribunal of Arbitration of the Arbitration Society of America, commenced to function yesterday when called upon to settle a financial dispute growing out of partnership of dealers in sheet metal.

While the amount involved was only \$400 it will afford an excellent opportunity for the tribunal to demonstrate itself. It is expected that a decision will be rendered within a few days and at practically no cost. If the litigants went to court the entire amount involved—probably more—would be consumed and, in all probability, several weeks would be required to secure a decision.

May Out Courts

It is the firm conviction of those interested in this venture that the arbitration theory is destined to react around the world as a movement in behalf of justice, especially in so far as it applies to those of small means and little experience with law to whom a court is a bugbear to be avoided at all costs. This opinion is held strongly by Moses H. Grossman, prominent New York attorney, a former magistrate and chairman of the tribunal. Judge Grossman is vice-president of the Arbitration Society and is declared by many who are familiar with the inception of the plan to be its father.

"There is a wide chasm between justice and human justice," said Judge Grossman, commenting on the theory which is behind the project, "and I hope to aid in bridging it with better human laws. This Arbitration Society of America is a step in the right direction and one that will bring relief to thousands of men. It is founded on an ideal, which demands justice based upon compassion and love."

Self-Supporting Justice

"Some of my friends wonder at my deep interest in this matter. They do not realize that my interest goes back many, many years—back to my initial case before the bar. In that case I won the decision for my client when it seemed absolutely impossible to do so, but I knew the decision was iniquitous, and since that time have refused to accept a fee to defend wrong. All those years I have been dreaming dreams, and my 'pet' has been the Arbitration Society. It is only during the last seven months that this has taken definite shape, although a similar law was enacted 10 years ago, only to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

"In endeavoring to secure a realization of my vision of some such equitable tribunal, I have interviewed hundreds of prominent people in New York City and other places. Without exception they have endorsed the plan and, in many instances, have offered donations toward its fulfillment. However, all I cared for was their moral support as I was, and still am, confident that the tribunal will be self-supporting.

Plan to be Spread

"As a matter of cold fact, I anticipate a small profit will result from the initial effort in this city. With any profit that may accrue it is our plan to spread the doctrine of arbitration throughout this state and then branch out and endeavor to induce still other states to enact a similar law, until the entire country has accepted the idea and enjoyed its workings. Then will be time to spread still further and carry the story to other men in other lands until the entire world has embraced our plan."

Differing from the arbitration idea, Judge Grossman explained in detail the theory of "trial by jury" and how the jurors were elected under the old English law because of their special knowledge of, and acquaintance with, the parties involved. Whereas, today, a barber, hod-carrier, chauffeur and telegrapher may be called into the jury box together to decide some intricate question, regarding a certain quality of silk, for instance. None of these men has any idea about the matter involved, neither is he competent to render a decision.

Courts Are Jammed.

"At the present time there are approximately 23,000 cases pending in

Wedding Gifts



Sterling Silver 8-inch Candlestick \$10.00 for the PAIR

It seems almost incredible that a pair of solid silver candlesticks can be produced for this price.

These were made special to our order. They can be found in no other store.

For weight of silver, firmness of manufacture and simple plain outline of design, reminding one of the finest Colonial ideas, we offer these as a REMARKABLE VALUE.

Long
JEWELER
41 Summer St.
BOSTON,
MASS.

SEÑOR HUERTA HAS LEFT FOR PARLEY

International Committee Will Discuss Mexican Debt

Special from Monitor Bureau

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NATION-WIDE DRY CAMPAIGN IS PROJECTED AT MILWAUKEE

Leaders Plan District Conferences to Work for Election of Representatives Favoring Enforcement

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 24 (Special)—Vigorous and persistent efforts to enforce the prohibition law will spring from the work being done at the Wisconsin Law Enforcement convention, the greatest temperance demonstration in the history of the State, now in session in Milwaukee, according to predictions made here today.

The Auditorium has been crowded with enthusiastic supporters of law observance, cheered by addresses of prohibition leaders. Plans for the most powerful attack yet made on the illegal sale of intoxicants will be made at a district convention here tomorrow and Friday by Wayne E. Wheeler, Washington, counsel for the National Anti-Saloon League; Dr. P. A. Baker, the league's national superintendent; Dr. H. H. Russell, Westerville, O., founder of the league; Dr. E. J. Moore, Westerville, O., assistant superintendent; E. H. Cherrington, Westerville, O., general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism; State League workers from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan.

District conferences will be held in Atlanta, Oklahoma City, Denver, Boston and New York. Emphasis will be laid on law enforcement, election of dry representatives to Congress and members of legislatures and world prohibition. Each will be preceded by a state law enforcement convention.

Interest will be developed in the convention of World League Against Alcoholism, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 24.

An effort is being made for a conference in San Francisco.

VICTORIA ISSUES NEW LOAN

VICTORIA, B. C., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Government is issuing a new \$2,800,000 loan for irrigation and soldiers' settlement development projects. The bonds will carry 5 per cent interest and will be payable both in New York and Canada. Tenders have been called for, for 5 and 23-year terms.

CHANGES IN SHOE DECREES PROTESTED

Government Files Court Rejoinder to Company's Petition

WASHINGTON, May 24—Vigorous objection by the Government to modifications of the decree entered against the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and its affiliated companies by the United States District Court at St. Louis was expressed in a brief filed today by the Government in the Supreme Court in answer to a petition of the company seeking modifications.

Pointing out that the decree of the District Court had tied up the federal agents with enthusiasm supporting the law observance, cheered by addresses of the prohibition leaders. Plans for the most powerful attack yet made on the illegal sale of intoxicants will be made at a district convention here tomorrow and Friday by Wayne E. Wheeler, Washington, counsel for the National Anti-Saloon League; Dr. P. A. Baker, the league's national superintendent; Dr. H. H. Russell, Westerville, O., founder of the league; Dr. E. J. Moore, Westerville, O., assistant superintendent; E. H. Cherrington, Westerville, O., general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism; State League workers from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan.

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The corporation in its application stated that the modifications requested were "not inconsistent with the opinion of this (the Supreme Court)." The Government replied that "in fact, each of them . . . is in effect a request that this court should reverse or permit the district court to reverse the well-considered judgment already rendered upon matters fully heard in both courts."

BUILD A CAR WORTHY OF THE NAME IT IS TO CARRY

These were the instructions resulting in the —

BAY STATE

R. H. LONG COMPANY, Framingham, Mass., July 1, 1921.
Mr. Herbert C. Snow, Engineer-in-charge, Let me put in writing for your records a resume of our final decision on the new Bay State automobile.

Relying on your recognized ability and reputation of years standing in producing automobiles of the highest standard, I want you to build for the public a car worthy of the name it is to carry—BAY STATE.

- Produce a car that will embody the highest type of sustained road work.
- Produce a car that will have all the features of cars now selling at \$3500 to \$5000.
- A car that in appearance will be the equal of the finest and in performance and dependability will acknowledge no superior.
- You are instructed to disregard cost, low selling price.

Very truly yours,
R. H. LONG COMPANY,

By *Abby Long*

BEST IN QUALITY EXTREMELY LOW OPERATION COST

We Invite Comparison with Cars Selling at \$1000 to \$3000 More Sold Direct from Maker, Saving Large Profits of Middleman

—R. H. Long's instructions have been carried out to the letter.

—The finished achievement has met with instantaneous approval.

—We believe this car is equal in every detail to cars selling at \$3500 to \$5000.

—Quality is the highest—cost of operation extremely low.

THE BODY

Custom coach work.

Aluminum body.

Selected Southern Ash frame.

Windows and doors free from rattles.

Deep cushioned seats, finest grade upholstery.

THE CHASSIS

A power plant of acknowledged superiority.

Springs 4 inches longer than usual on a car of 121" wheelbase.

All units are standard makes and the best that can be produced.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW SCARBORO IS STAKED OUT

Work on Boston's Improved Public Golf Links Begun After Visit of Architect

At last Boston's first-class municipal golf course, as planned in the remodeling of the present layout at Franklin Park, is under way to the extent of being staked out. W. B. Hatch, partner of Donald J. Ross, links architect, went over the 100-acre tract at Scarboro yesterday afternoon and located the various tees and greens for the new 18 holes, construction of which is to begin at once, in order to have the course in playable shape for next spring. Many of the present putting greens are to be utilized in the redesigning scheme and, all in all, there is not much heavy work to be done in enlarging and altering the present links, although the final result will not be comparable in any way to the present layout, which does not nearly take advantage of all the possibilities that the topography offers. Ross has spent much time figuring out just how to place his holes so as to incorporate the best features of the land, to use the old greens and at the same time to get 18 holes of a total yardage of 6000 or more into the tract, which is about 40 acres shy of the amount usually needed to comfortably lay out a regulation length golf course. The result is an amazing piece of designing, and more than satisfactory in every particular, so that Boston will have a public golf links second to none in the country in excellence if it is kept up after being built—and the present plans of the city park department indicate that it will be kept up.

The location of the first tee will not be changed appreciably, but the first, second and third holes of the new course will cover the territory at present used for the auxiliary six-hole course, which will be entirely eliminated. The line of the first hole will follow the roadway in the general direction of the Playstead and will measure 402 yards, the green being placed at the tee of the fifth hole of the present six-hole course. The second hole, 293 yards, is played from near the first green to the third green of the present six-hole course, in the cove at the northerly side of Schoolmaster Hill. The third hole will be 415 yards, the line of play being back toward the first tee, ending up on the first green of the present six-hole course.

The fourth tee will be on the ledge above the present regular first green and the putting surface will be placed between the present ninth green and the first tee; this will measure 201 yards. The fifth hole, 399 yards, will follow the line of the old first hole extended along the old second fairway to the old second green. The new sixth will be identical with the present—401 yards. The seventh will be the old fourth extended to 545 yards. The green for this hole will be across the driveway in territory which has not heretofore been included in the links.

This hole will have a nice elbow, which will be enhanced by delineation of the fairway by rough so as to make the golfers keep away from the tenth tee, which comes rather close to the line of play at one point.

The next hole, the eighth, is one to remember indeed. From the tee, placed near the Circuit roadway bordering the Wilderness, and not far above the grass tennis courts, the hole runs south for 375 yards, to nearly the summit of Scarboro Hill. The fairway is of the most suitable rolling land at quite a steep incline and the green will be set in a bay of trees. The ninth hole will be a shore one, 140 yards down hill, with the green just in front of the present fifth tee.

This outward journey measures 3172 yards and if it is not full of variety no nine holes is. The main construction work necessary in this nine will be on the last two holes—the site of the eighth green needing considerable filling in as it is on the slope, and the ninth necessitating the removal of a number of trees and the building up of a new putting area.

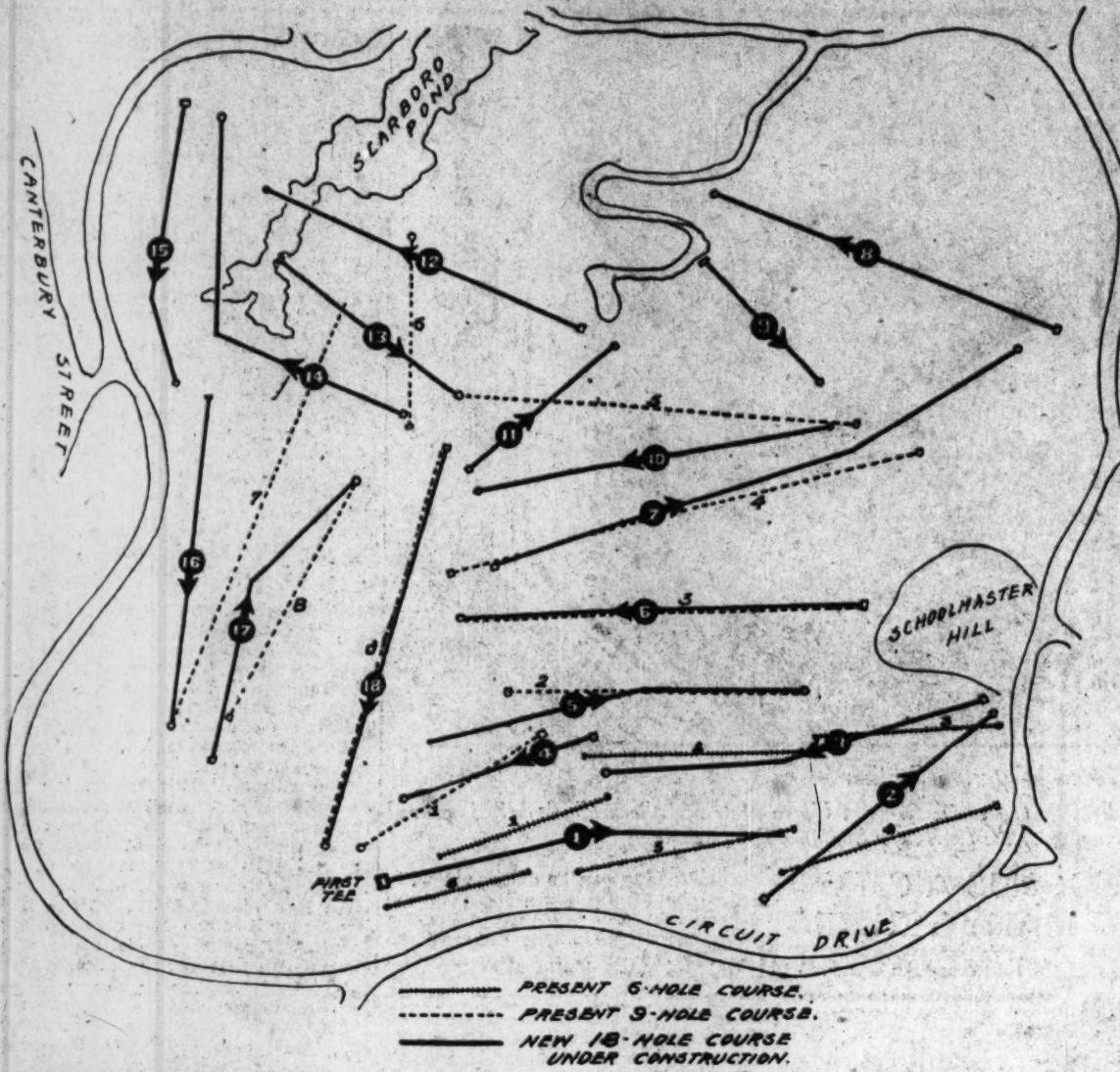
The tenth hole will be over a 380-yard stretch from the present fifth tee along the side of Scarboro Hill to a new green just short of the present ninth tee. The eleventh will be a one-shot affair, uphill to a new green near the top of the hill, where many trees are now located. The twelfth will be the pond hole of 352 yards. The line of play will be from the top of the hill across the old sixth fairway and over the end of Scarboro Pond to a green located near the water's edge on the southerly side. An aisle will be cut in the trees at the pond's edge to open up the fairway. A footbridge will be put across the pond here for the players' use.

The thirteenth, 210 yards, will start from the northerly side of the pond and will have as a green the old fifth one; the pond will not be used as a hazard here, but the hole is uphill and makes a very pretty one.

From the tee of the present sixth hole on this hill, the fourteenth hole is laid out in a sharp elbow around the end of the pond, and is extended into a new bit of territory on Canterbury Hill, measuring 421 yards. This hole enables a long-hitter to take a sporting chance to cut the distance short by shooting over the tip end of the pond and its bordering trees. The fifteenth goes east nearly parallel to Canterbury Street for 290 yards, and is also somewhat of an elbow. The sixteenth continues the general line of the previous hole and utilizes the old seventh green; this hole measures 312 yards.

The regular eighth green is to be the new seventeenth, but the tee is to be set back at the very base of the hill and over to the south a bit also. The line of play will be forced to the left—around the base of the hill on which the plateau green is situated—so that the area to the right of the fairway, up to the present ninth fairway, can be reserved as a practice ground. The eighteenth hole will be the old ninth

Boston's Municipal Golf Links at Franklin Park



unchanged, measuring 385 yards. All greens are to be of liberal dimensions, generally 60 by 60 feet, with some variation for the lengths of holes. The out and in measurements are, then, as follows:

M. M. Kirksey '22, E. C. Sudder '24, G. Hartman '24, Roy Williamson '23, Charles Daly '24, C. L. Falk '24, J. O. Hayes Jr. '22, Louis B. Minck '23, W. M. Black Jr. '25, J. F. Hanmer '22.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	24	13	.645
Boston	21	14	.591
Philadelphia	16	16	.500
Detroit	16	16	.500
Cleveland	17	18	.486
Boston	13	17	.433
Washington	15	20	.429
Chicago	13	21	.382

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cleveland 5. Boston 3.	St. Louis 11. New York 3.	Detroit 6. Philadelphia 5.	Washington 3. Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.	Detroit at Philadelphia.	Washington at New York.

INDIANS ON TOP AGAIN

Cleveland made it three straight over the Boston Red Sox yesterday, profiting on Fenwick's wildness and some timely hitting. Speaker made his first times up, and Guite, who replaced McInnis on Monday, got two out of four, as did his teammate, O'Neill, and Harris of the locals. A wonderful catch by Smith of Guite's low line in the first was the fielding feature. Cleveland now is within half a game of Detroit and Philadelphia, which are tied for third. The record stands: 2-1-6-7-9-9 R.H.E.

Cleveland ... 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 11 8
Boston ... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1
Batteries—Uble and O'Neill; Fenwick, Fullerton, Quinn and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarty and Wilson. Time—1h. 45m.

WILLIAMS AND MATES SHINE

NEW YORK, May 23—Williams, home with his mates at St. Louis, is in the lead in the seventh inning, and while Ruth again went hitless, the Browns defeated New York in the final of the series, 11 to 5. Baker was responsible for all the losers' runs with a home run, triple and single. It was Shockers' second victory of the series, which resulted in an even break between the two league leaders.

Innings ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E
St. Louis ... 0 0 0 1 1 3 5 0 -11 14 1
New York ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -3 9 3
Batteries—Shocker and Severski; Mayo, O'Doul and Schang; De Vormer. Losing pitcher—Maya. Umpire—Chill and Owens. Time—2h.

DETROIT RALLIES IN NINTH

Hollis B. Shaw, Pouling, defeated E. K. Ludington, Laurenceville, 3-1. T. L. Turner, Hill, defeated E. Decora, Clark School, 4-3. John Buckley, Laurenceville, defeated L. V. Cochran, Hill, 1 up, 19 holes. W. G. Jones, Hill, 1 up, 19 holes. D. S. Redfield, Brunswick, defeated John A. Jackson, Canterbury, 1 up, 18 holes. Arthur Touney, Newark Normal Physical Education, defeated S. L. Watson Jr., Laurenceville, 2 and 1.

Henry H. Porter, Hill, defeated J. H. Kennedy, Hill, 4-3.
Second Round
Hollis B. Shaw, Pouling, defeated T. L. Turner, Hill, School, 1 up, 19 holes. A. V. Sharmon, Laurenceville, defeated W. G. Jones, Hill, 1 up, 19 holes. D. S. Redfield, Brunswick, defeated John A. Jackson, Canterbury, 1 up, 18 holes. Arthur Touney, Newark Normal Physical Education, defeated S. L. Watson Jr., Laurenceville, 2 and 1.

WASHINGTON BEATS CHICAGO
WASHINGTON, May 23—Washington took its third victory in the series with Chicago, getting to Robertson in the seventh with two singles, a double and a triple. Only four points now separate Washington from Boston, in sixth place. The score:

Innings ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E
Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 -0 8 3
Chicago ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1
Batteries—Francis and Gharity; Robertson and Schalk. Umpires—Nallin and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 34m.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Bridgeman 6, Albany 0. Pittsburgh 4, Louisville 4. Hartford 7, Springfield 6 (16 innings). New Haven 2, Waterbury 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Birmingham 10, Chattanooga 1. Little Rock 4, Mobile 4. Nashville 12, New Orleans 11. Atlanta-Memphis (rain).

STANFORD ATHLETES TRY STADIUM TRACK

The Leland Stanford Junior University track and field athletes who are to compete in the annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the Harvard Stadium, Friday and Saturday, arrived in this city last night and put up at the Hotel Lenox. This morning they went to the Stadium, where they had a workout of about an hour. They plan to have another try-out tomorrow morning.

CHICAGO TAKES GOLF MATCH FROM PURDUE

CHICAGO, May 24 (Special)—Brilliant putting by G. H. Hartman '22, Maroon captain, featured the "Big Ten" dual golf meet in which University of Chicago defeated Purdue University, 20 to 5, at Flossmoor Country Club here yesterday. The Purdue men showed lack of experience and were unable to get going. Scoring was by the Nassau system.

Captain Hartman in the morning round of individual match play, defeated R. L. Brown '23, Purdue, 3 points to 0. The Maroon player had a card of 39-40-79, as compared to his opponents' 42-43-80. Brown had the best record of the visiting quartet. Chicago cleaned up the morning matches for a total score of 10 to 0. The summary:

G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated R. L. Brown, Purdue, 3 to 0.

E. E. Ford, Chicago, defeated J. E. Bixler, Purdue, 2 to 0.

C. W. McGuire, Chicago, defeated G. A. Weatherton, Purdue, 3 to 0.

C. E. McGuire, Chicago, defeated R. E. Leblonde, Purdue, 2 to 0.

G. H. Hartman and C. E. McGuire, Chicago, defeated R. L. Brown and G. A. Weatherton, Purdue, 6 to 4.

E. E. Ford and C. W. McGuire, Chicago, defeated Bixler and Leblonde, Purdue, 4 to 2.

The Maroon team won the afternoon matches for a total score of 10 to 0. The summary:

G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated R. L. Brown, Purdue, 3 to 0.

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E. E. Ford and C. W. McGuire, Chicago, defeated Bixler and Leblonde, Purdue, 4 to 2.

The Maroon team won the afternoon matches for a total score of 10 to 0. The summary:

G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated R. L. Brown, Purdue, 3 to 0.

E. E. Ford, Chicago, defeated J. E. Bixler, Purdue, 2 to 0.

C. W. McGuire, Chicago, defeated G. A. Weatherton, Purdue, 3 to 0.

C. E. McGuire, Chicago, defeated R. E. Leblonde, Purdue, 2 to 0.

G. H. Hartman and C. E. McGuire, Chicago, defeated R. L. Brown and G. A. Weatherton, Purdue, 6 to 4.

E. E. Ford and C. W. McGuire, Chicago, defeated Bixler and Leblonde, Purdue, 4 to 2.

BRITISH LOCKOUT ATTRIBUTED TO FIGHT WITH SYNDICALISTS

Action of Employers Toward Engineers Viewed as Setback for "Joint Control of Industry" Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 24.—The outstanding lesson to be learned from the engineering lockout is that the movement for the joint control of industry has received a tremendous setback, a development which the young and exuberant spirits, it is believed, will take to heart and add to their store of knowledge.

Both disputes remain unsettled, despite the efforts of the Minister of Labor and the mediating committee appointed by the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party. With regard to the struggle on the question of managerial rights, it appeared at one stage of the proceedings as if Mr. Arthur Henderson and his colleagues were going to be successful in breaching the gulf between the 47 unions and the engineering employers.

Had this been accomplished, a settlement between the Amalgamated Engineering Union (the union primarily concerned) and the employers probably would have followed. In many ways, the present lockout, together with the threatened lockout of the 47 unions mentioned, is one of the most extraordinary quarrels in history between employers and their workpeople.

Joint Control Favored

Ever since the war, when engineers were in such demand, and the threat of a walk-out was sufficient in most cases to achieve their ends, the movement for joint control has been pursued with amazing zeal and vigor—not only among engineers but also among all sections of organized workers, who had attained a high standard of trade union discipline.

Trade unionism previously had confined itself, in the main, to carrying on an almost ceaseless struggle with employers for better conditions and wages. What political ambitions they then cherished were pursued through the old parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, and later through the agency of the Labor Party. With the growth and development of the latter, it became incumbent upon it to formulate a program, the main features of which took the form of a demand for the nationalization of mines, land, railway, and public utilities generally.

Although accepted with acclamation at the annual conferences, the demands were not taken up with any encouraging degree of earnestness by the rank and file until there became incorporated in the idea of public ownership the proposal for joint control. Not that the purely political claim for state ownership is synonymous with the ideal underlying joint control. Indeed there is a wide difference, and one sure to be productive of much argument and disputation whenever the demand for joint control again becomes practical politics, as it is almost bound to do.

Central Idea of Syndicalism

The idea is regarded generally as the central doctrine of Syndicalism, the point of its conflict with political Socialism being the insistence that industry should be controlled by the producer through some form of guild or workshop council rather than by the consumer through the State.

It is not urged that the man in the workshop went through the process of arguing with himself as to the merits of the state versus the guild, and declared for the latter. What fired his imagination was that joint control meant something that concerned himself, a voice in the affairs of his too often drab life. State ownership might prove to be little better than private enterprise; at all events it meant the regulation and control of industry by something not directly concerned with the "intricacies of the craft." Syndicalism, on the other hand, apparently desires complete control of industry by the producer. It asserts the indefinite doctrine that, as all wealth is created by labor, the worker "has a right to the whole product of his work."

Never Went to Extremes

Although this is the underlying basis governing the movement for "joint control," the British worker has never countenanced the extreme demand of the Syndicalists—not even when the "worker" in the industry concerned is meant to refer to the employer as well. Provision is made invariably for representation of consumers, and the Government departments, as they are now understood, are vaguely suggested as being necessary to maintain an equilibrium between producers and the consuming public.

The pre-requisite condition to control of industry is the control of the

machine, around which the present struggle in the engineering shops is centered. A correspondent in a weekly periodical devoted to Labor topics warns the engineers they must abandon their attitude of maintaining for themselves the right to select the machines for members of the engineering union. He reminds them that much of the skill claimed departed with the simplification of processes, and that young girls whose first experience of factory life arose out of the exigencies of the war became proficient after a few months training. In deference to an agreement with the unions, these girls have been driven from the workshops, but the memories of their abilities remain; and, according to the writer referred to, it is the memory of the girl on the machine, the possibilities of replacing the comparatively highly paid engineer by cheap women labor, that inspires the engineering employers to attack at the present juncture.

Case Somewhat Overstated

There is a tendency to overstate the case in order to build an argument for his own proposals, namely, that the skilled unions should co-operate with the semi-skilled and unskilled unions as to the manning of machines, the motive being that it is better to tolerate unskilled men than woman labor.

This point of view is as narrow in its way as the opposition of the skilled unions to the semi-skilled, and conveniently ignores the fact that many operations introduced during the war were first started by women, retained by women, and were undertaken by men only after the women were obliged, by the terms of the agreement referred to, to quit the factories.

Apart from the wider consideration as to whether the factory is beneficial to the woman worker, if "possession is nine points in the law," then women have a prior claim to either skilled or semi-skilled.

BRITISH RAILWAYS POOLING WAGONS

Continue a Measure Which Proved of Value in War-Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 1.—Although the abandonment of Government control over British railways was greeted with general satisfaction, there was one advantage of State management—the lack of which is being felt keenly at the present time. Even the strongest opponents of nationalization would welcome the economy of wagon capacity which was possible when the various railway systems were all one central control.

Before the railways were taken over by the Government for war purposes, each company had its own rolling stock. While some of the companies had more wagons than they needed, others were short. Thus in some parts of the country, wagons would be standing empty, while in others there would be a glut of traffic which could not be moved for want of trucks.

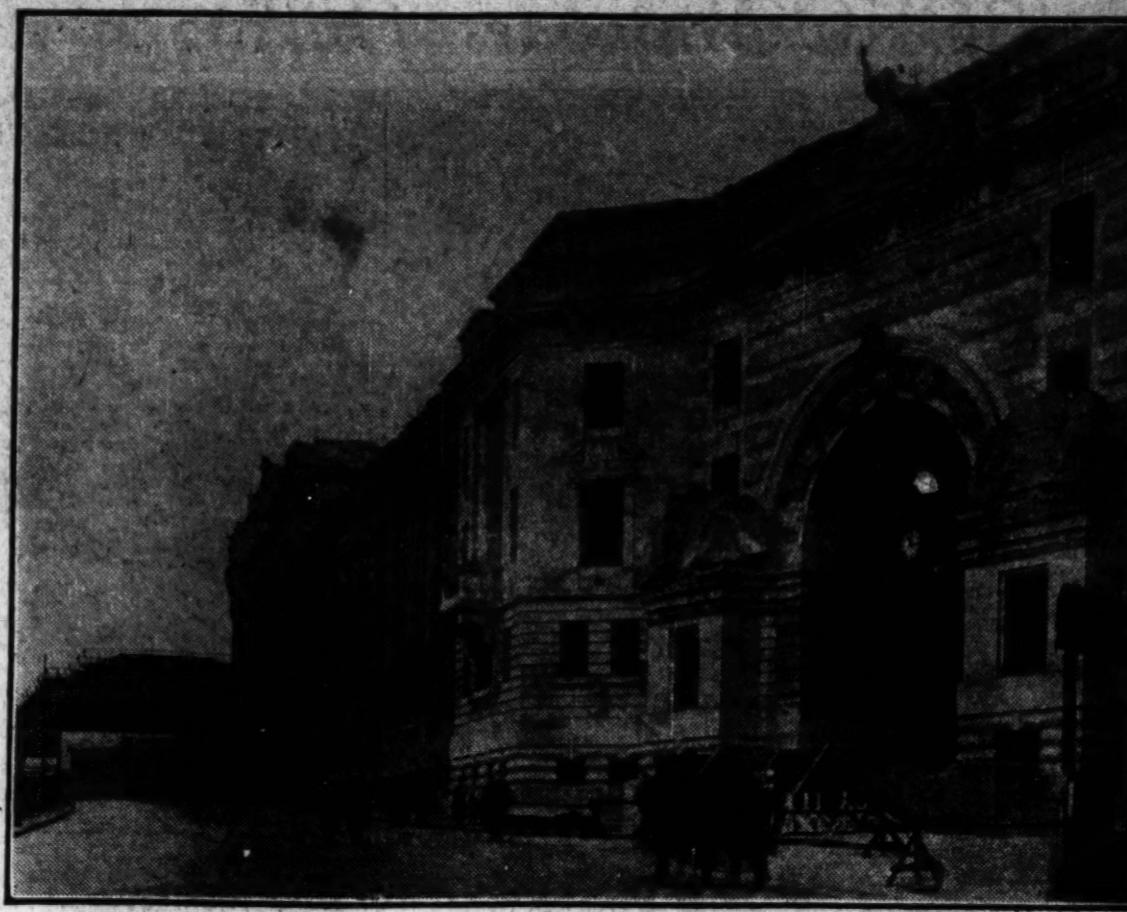
Use of Wagons Restricted

The use of the wagons was restricted by the lines to which they belonged, and, after having been used for a load on the outward journey there was no freight to be sent to a station on the line from which the truck was sent, it would have to return empty. When the cost of one such useless journey is multiplied by hundreds of thousands, it will be seen what an expensive thing to the nation that system must have been.

When the State stepped in, all the locomotives, carriages, and wagons were taken over and were treated as common rolling stock for use on any railway and in any part of the country.

The resulting economies were so substantial that the companies have not thought it wise to revert to the pre-war method since the removal of government control. All wagons and vans are deemed the common property of all the companies. The heritage of the old disorganization is still to be found, however, in the lack of standardization in the construction of the wagons, necessitating needless trouble and expense. In case of breakdown and repair it is necessary to send to the company originally owning the wagon for new parts. This often entails delay and heavy expense.

Steps are being taken, however, to rid the system of this drawback. A clause in the Railway Act, 1921, enacts that in future all new wagons and



New Waterloo Station

London Is Improving Its Railway Stations and the Latest to Be Brought Up to Date and Generally Vastly Improved Is Waterloo, the Terminus of the London & Southwestern Railway

LONDON IS A CITY OF MANY TERMINI

Group System Being Considered
—Waterloo Station Extended

Special from Monitor Bureau

This will remove the only hindrance in the way of obtaining the utmost benefit from the pooling arrangement. But this benefit cannot be achieved at once. The policy will not mature for many years. Existing stock will be replaced gradually by new, and although every year will see advances made toward standardization, the process will not be complete for 20 or 30 years.

The standard wagons are of serviceable design. They are equipped with either-side brakes. Open trucks have a minimum carrying capacity of 12 tons. When it is remembered that under the provisions of the Railway Act, a third of the economies effected by the grouping arrangement is to be transmitted to the users of railways in the form of cheaper rates and fares, it will be seen that the new policy will benefit not only the railway companies, but also users of the various lines.

CANADA MAY REVISE TREATY WITH FRANCE

MONTREAL, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—That a new trade treaty with France probably will be arranged within a short time was the opinion expressed by Philippe Roy, Canadian High Commissioner in Paris, at a special meeting of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. During the war, he said, Canada had exported a great deal to France, but since the armistice there had been a decrease.

This was partly due to the condition of exchange, but largely to the instability of present arrangements regarding the trade treaty. However, both France and Canada seemed to be well disposed toward the signing of a new treaty that would put an end to the instability of affairs. Mr. Roy also spoke of Canadian efforts to obtain business in France, strongly advising Canadian exporters to study the market at close range.

The efficacy of the proposed Canadian exhibition train in France would depend largely on the personnel which accompanied it. In order to reap full benefit from the venture it would be necessary to send over persons who knew the goods exhibited well enough to be able to explain them to inquirers.

Though the present location of the London terminals is not ideal for operating on a group basis, a study of the present conditions, however superficial, reveals the fact that no state of affairs can be dispensed with.

While we cheerfully admit we cannot make clothes which a "real" boy won't wear out eventually we will say this:

Browning, King & Co. have been making boys' clothes for so many generations, that we just about know how they must be made to stand the rough and tumble wear they are sure to get.

The fact, too, that so many mothers come to us year after year, makes us feel that we must have helped them in keeping down the cost of their son's wardrobe.

If you are discouraged about your boy's clothes, let us see if we can help you.

Browning, King & Co.

11th & Grand Ave., Kansas City Wm. L. Symonds, Mgr.

The Daylight Store

Kansas City Bedding Co.

Manufacturers of MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BOX SPRINGS AND CUSHIONS

Renovating a Specialty

3025 Main Street Kansas City, Mo.

which will help you more fully enjoy your favorite outdoor sports.

GOLF BASEBALL TENNIS CROQUET CAMPING

which will help you more fully enjoy your favorite outdoor sports.

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Imminent Overflow of Mt. Kilauea Postpones Drilling of Pit for Commercial Power

Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

Special Correspondence

ANNOUNCEMENT that Madame Pele, as the volcano of Kilauea is known locally, gives every indication of breaking out of bounds and overflowing in the immediate future, has resulted in the postponement of the experimentation toward harnessing this perpetually active pit of fire recently undertaken by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association. Since early in May of the present year, the lava has risen until it is now within 50 feet or less of the overflow mark. Flames play night and day over the surface of the lake of fire; while the gases which exude from the cracks and crevices of the bed of lava surrounding the pit—where, usually the tourist delights in burning postcards to mail to the "folks back home"—have become ignited, producing a rushing, roaring volume of flame that defies description. It is anticipated that, overflow or no, the work undertaken by the Research Association will be renewed within two or three months' time.

The proposal of commercializing Kilauea, coupled with the report of a probable overflow, have the usual effect of renewing island interest in this world wonder. This effect is always felt immediately in Hilo when any unusual activity is apparent in connection with the volcano. In the case of a reported rise in the lava level—always, of course, with the possibility of an overflow—natives and long-time residents, as well as recent arrivals, flock volcana-ward. There is a fascination in watching the very center of the earth a seething, churning mass of fire that is beyond explanation, and no matter how often one may have seen Kilauea in action—and she is ever restless—the call cannot well be denied.

The plans of the Research Association call for the drilling of a number of holes in various portions of the earth above the crater and, wherever possible, on the actual floor of the crater itself. These holes will be bored at different depths for the purposes of the experiment, the object of which is to ascertain if it is not possible to turn the stored heat into industrial and commercial channels. Naturally, such a proposal has created considerable excitement at this place, the port of entry for all who are bound for the volcano, and removed from the fiery pit only a scant 30 miles. Visions of a greatly enlarged city and busy mills and shops already are formulating in the thoughts of local residents.

The Man in Charge

The contract had been let and it was proposed to commence the drilling in May. It is anticipated that the work will consume a minimum of six months and may spread over a year, depending entirely upon the difficulties encountered in carrying through the task. Prof. Thomas Augustus Jagger, Jr., Geologist in charge of the Kilauea Observatory of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association will supervise the performance of the work that may eventuate in an industrial revolution. Professor Jagger is particularly fitted for this work, having devoted his entire time to the study and teaching of geology for more than a quarter of a century and having established the Volcano Observatory at Kilauea in 1911. A native of Philadelphia, Professor Jagger earned his A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. at Harvard in 1892, 1894 and 1897, respectively. He studied at Munich and Heidelberg following his graduation from Harvard. He was instructor in geology at Harvard from 1895 to 1903 and assistant professor from 1903 to 1906; was professor of geology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1904 to 1917 and head of the department from 1904 to 1912. From 1898 to 1904 he was assistant geologist, United States Geological Survey, in charge of work in Massachusetts, South Dakota and Arizona. He conducted a volcano expedition to Martinique in 1902, Vesuvius in 1906, Aleutian Islands in 1907, Hawaii and Japan in 1909, Costa Rica in 1910, Sakurajima, Japan in 1914 and, since 1911 has been in charge of the Kilauea Observatory, where he also maintains a branch of the United States Weather Bureau.

Since the news of the proposed experiments became general the beautifully appointed Hilo hotel has played host to a steady stream of visitors, residents and tourists alike, who are compelled to "dayend" here en route to or from the volcano. Each vessel arriving from Honolulu, 200 miles distant, brings its burden of visitors all of whom are advised to don their heavy wraps prior to leaving here for the 4000 feet rise that occurs during the 30-mile trip from Hilo to Kilauea. This trip is over the most delightful roads, with the automobile riding as smoothly as on Fifth Avenue, New York, or Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Either side of the road is lined with tropical foliage making of the trip one of the most enjoyable of the many enjoyable ones in which this group of islands abounds. As the summit draws near there is a most perceptible change in the temperature. The hazy, lazy lassitude of the semitropics is shed like an old coat and replaced with a zest that comes only in cold climates and in frost and snow zones.

From Hostelry to Rim

Sitting on the very edge of the volcano is the Volcano House, where the pilgrim is perfectly willing to avail himself of the comfort of the roaring fire which, at the Volcano House, knows no season. If the visitor at this hotel is sufficiently fortunate he will here make the acquaintance of Professor Jagger and glean much information relative to volcanoes in general and Kilauea in particular. Incidentally, Professor Jagger is far from academic in his discourses on Kilauea, which is of particular merit, as the rank and file of visitors would quickly be lost in a maze of technical terms.

Following a rest and repast the usual procedure is to make a night trip to the pit itself. However, for those not inclined to make the journey necessary to reach the rim there is the broad lanai, or porches, of the Volcano House from which may be had an unobstructed view of the pit



The Molten Heart of the Great Hawaiian Volcano Slowly Rises

and, in the day time, by merely turning around a view also of the always snow-capped Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, rising to a height of 14,000 feet.

Announcing an Overflow

When the lava is low in the pit the walls of the volcano rise 600 feet, almost perpendicular above the seething fire. At other times, but not too frequently, the lava crawls up these 600 feet and overflows. These overflows are heralded well in advance by Prof. Jagger and, just as soon as the direction of the flow can be determined, a path partially cleared. The molten lava cares for that part of the path not cleared of obstructions. The flow, in case of an overflow, is at the rate of about one mile in seven hours.

To return to the night trip to the volcano: Kilauea is an enormous pit almost eight miles in circumference. The floor of the pit boasts an area of 2750 acres and is filled with a vast sea of solidified lava—converted into grotesque shapes and molds through the action of various eruptions. Jets of steam, smoke and vapor rise from crevices in this floor and one of the delights of the "first visit" is to scour postal cards in the heat given off through these "pores" of Kilauea. These postal cards are mailed around the world.

The Fiery Throat

The active throat of Kilauea is situated at the center of the pit and is known to the natives as Halemaumau or "the House of Everlasting Fire." This throat is a mile in circumference

and, in the path of an overflow have been surrounded, petrified and made a part of the lava deposit.

From the Volcano House to the inner pit the distance is approximately five miles by automobile and three miles by foot trail. The automobile road, constructed from unverized lava, winds through an intensely tropic-verdured district. Giant fern trees, palms and other foliage typical of the tropics rises above or sinks below the roadway as it winds over hill or down into dell. The automobile may be parked within a few yards of the "throat" itself and the rest of the trip made afoot.

Roar of Flame-Borne Surf

Kilauea, by the way, is the heart of a district of volcanic marvels and, in all probability, in making the trip to the inner pit the pilgrim has, unconsciously, been traveling over another pit of fire. Arriving at the pit one is overcome with awe, not alone by the molten mass but also by the roar of the mighty flame-borne surf that restlessly rolls from side to side and end to end of the mammoth pit. It would be difficult to endeavor to describe this tumult which accompanies the liquid rockets and fountains that keep no count of time or space. One stands at the very edge of the pit and feels the crusted lava beneath the feet crunch and break. Frequently a small section of ledge will give way but ever beneath is another ledge, only a few inches distant.

In the center of the pit is invariably a lava "iceberg" or whatever the hot

are bounded. Within a very few moments the almost white-hot bottom of the mass—which has recently become its top—loses its heat or at least its heat-color and assumes the drab, almost blackness, of the cold lava. This great "heat-berg" rises and falls with the rise and fall of the level of the lava and, at times, protrudes above the level of the outer pit to a height of more than one hundred feet.

It is with the deepest feelings of regret that the visitor, either on the first or subsequent trips, leaves the scene. The fascination is different from anything experienced anywhere else in the world. There is a feeling that the traveler may never pass this way again and leave-taking with Kilauea is difficult.

The Story of Pele

To those Hawaiians who still believe the folklore, Halemaumau is the home of Pele, goddess of volcanoes. Pele, the story runs, lost her husband, Wahaloa, and after an unsuccessful search for him hid herself in Kauai. She became a recluse and lived beneath the surface of the earth. Seldom was she seen amongst her people and then only for a short time as her sorrow developed with her an almost uncontrollable temper. She was gifted with a power to assume the form of woman, fire or water and, as earthquakes, she shook the ground; or else terrified any against whom she sought revenge in the form of molten lava. At different times Pele changed her place of abode, appearing in the form of fire, usually—and strangely consistent with natural phenomena—appearing at such time and place as geological data says volcanic overflows have occurred throughout the group. From Kauai she journeyed to Molokai, thence to Maui and finally to Halemaumau, where she has remained until the present time.

Within recent years Pele became restless. Kilauea erupted and overflowed and the stream of molten lava laid a course towards Hilo. The natives called upon the then queen for protection and a wall was erected to bar the way of Pele in her onward rush. The wall proving of no avail other expedients were tried until Pele was induced to return to her fiery home. Since that time there have been several "mild" overflows but those of the natives who still cling to the folklore, are convinced that never again will Pele cause a serious visitation of her wrath, engendered in the ages gone through the acts of the Wahaloa.

Folk History and Geological Proof

It is an interesting fact that the various mythological visitations of Pele and the actual eruptions of Kilauea are in such close accord. The most recent overflow occurred in 1921, while others were events of 1919 and 1918. The research work of Professor Jagger has tabulated these overflows and preceding ones back well into past centuries. The path of the different flows is readily discernible by the different color of the lava. The most recent flows are light, with the color gradually darkening with the years and centuries. The line of demarcation between flows is most pronounced—recent flow overlapping an ancient one accentuating particularly the different shades of the lava.

Despite the occasional activity of Kilauea the Island of Hawaii—even in the paths of earlier flows—boasts most beautiful foliage. Only a few years are required to elapse before a covering of earth is deposited and nature beautifies her territory to such an extent that, aside from the volcano, Hawaii is a magnet to the traveler in search of new and beautiful scenes.

However, with the advance of civilization and with the discovery of new ways and means of harnessing the gifts of nature, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the power generated from the heat of Kilauea may, some day, prove the motive power that brings pilgrims from the mainland—2200 miles distant—to gaze in awe and admiration into the throat of Halemaumau. Professor Jagger would not deny this possibility.



Strange Forms in the Sea of Solidified Lava

and is at all times a sea of raging, molten lava. White hot waves lash against the walls and mammoth geyser-sprays of liquid "earth" incessantly fling their sprays into the air. Hidden springs appear and disappear in the sides of the "inner pit." Frequently the throat emits its fiery contents, not to a real overflow extent but sufficiently to cover the floor of the pit and at these times are formed the fantastic shapes that prove so fascinating to the tourist. Entire trees that have

name for a replica of a cold substance should be. This solidified mass, incidentally, is affected as is an iceberg. As the terrific heat of the molten lava—in the vicinity of 2000 degrees Fahrenheit—dissolves the bottom of the mass it turns over with an effect that can best be expressed as a gigantic pyrotechnic display. With the turning over of the "heat-berg" the lava is splashed to heights that remind one of mammoth waves rolling over the coral fringes with which these islands

Newly Disclosed Records Give Good Traits of "California Vigilantes"

Berkeley, Cal.

SEVERAL pages, indeed a whole chapter, have been added to the recorded history of the United States, and especially to the history of the inception, establishment, maintenance and development of American social standards on the Pacific coast, by the discovery of the records of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, better known popularly as the California Vigilantes. These records, still almost as clear and legible as when written by Isaac Bluxome Jr.,

purpose of combating the inefficiency of the courts in the face of a wave of crime brought to California by ex-convicts, escaped convicts and others from the British penal colonies in the Antipodes. The later, and much better known Committee of Vigilance of 1851, organized to put an end to municipal graft and wrongdoing on the part of city officials in San Francisco. Its records have been public property for years, but Miss Williams is the first to bring to light the real story of the earlier committee, whose influence on the entire life of California, and all its history following the gold rush period is profound. While it has been told

Pledging Honor and Life

"When the committee have assembled for action, the decision of a majority present shall be binding upon the whole committee, and those members whose names are hereunto attached do pledge their honor and hereby bind themselves to defend and sustain each other in carrying out the determined action of this committee at the hazard of their lives and their fortunes."

"Immediate investigation and action on all cases was the system under which the committee of 1851 func-



The First Certificate of Membership of the Committee of Vigilance

No. Salmon C. Woodward, a member of the

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Organized June 14, 1851.

For the purpose of protection of life, property and property, by the joint and mutual efforts of the members of the committee.

San Francisco, June 14, 1851.

House of Representatives,

June 14, 1851.

C. Woodward,

Chairman.

that the committees of 1851 handled human life and human liberty carelessly, the records prove that only four persons, all of whom had confessed their crimes, were executed, and one was so thoroughly investigated that there was good and reasonable ground for his arrest. The deliberate thoroughness of the investigations and trials of this committee is nowhere better shown than in the record of the committee's activities, which shows that, of 76 cases taken in hand, four were hanged, 1 whipped, 14 deported, 1 ordered to leave the state, 15 handed over to the local authorities, and 41 discharged as innocent of the charges. So careful were these early enforcers of their own law that they even kept a record of the final disposal of cases turned over to the municipal authorities, and whenever they exonerated a man, they gave him a comprehensive bill of moral health, calling upon the people of the city to treat him as a good citizen, worthy of their confidence.

"Samuel Brannan, who came to San Francisco at the head of a company of Mormons, was the first president of the Committee of Vigilance of 1851, and William Tell Coleman, widely known throughout the State, was a member of the first committee, afterward becoming president of the Committee of Vigilance of 1856, which cleansed San Francisco of corruption in its municipal offices. From the committee of 1851, other committees in other towns and mining camps arose, with like results, but the most complete records were left by the San Francisco organization."

"One of the remarkable characteristics of the committees of 1851," con-

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Polacco Is Artistic Director, Garden on Chicago Opera Roster

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 24—Giorgio Polacco is the successor of Mary Garden as artistic director of the Civic Grand Opera Association of Chicago, it was officially announced here today by the Civic Association.

Mr. Polacco's connection with the Chicago company has been an extensive one, albeit only as conductor. He does not, by the new ordination, become invested with the powers that were given into the keeping of Mr. Campanini or Miss Garden; Mr. Polacco's directorship is to be solely a musical one.

The new musical leader of the company is now in Europe engaging singers for the season that will open in November. It is probable that the financial aspect of vocalism will not be one that will have to be discussed by Mr. Polacco, who, it is certain, will be well content to leave the responsibility of dollars and cents to the business management.

Already the names of some artists with whom contracts have been made have been given out by the association. Heading this list, of course, is the name of Mary Garden. Claudio Muzio, missing next season from the roster of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, will be added to that of Chicago. Edith Mason—who is the wife of the company's new musical director—will be heard again in the performances, as will also Miss Raisa and Mme. Galli-Curci.

The Chicago company will share

the services of Ida Bourskaya, the mezzo-soprano who made so excellent an impression when the Russian Opera Company gave its performances in the Olympic Theater last season. It is stated that Miss Bourskaya will appear with the Chicago organization first, proceeding to New York later in the season. A number of former members of the local company have been retained for next season's performances. These include Cyrene Van Gordon, Maria Claesens, Forrest Lamont, Tito Schipa, Ulysses Lappas, Octave Dua, Lodovico Oliviero, José Mojica, Giacomo Rimini, Désiré Défrevre, Virgilio Lazzaro and Edouard Cotterell.

As the statement given out by the association declares that the list of artists is incomplete and that arrangements are pending with other singers, the absence of Lucien Muratore from the list does not necessarily imply that the relations of the French tenor with the organization are severed. The last pronouncement made by Mr. Muratore was to the effect that he would not sing again with the company if Miss Garden was to be its director.

Nothing is said as yet as to the repertoire. Miss Garden's policy last season was one of restraint in regard to the production of novelties, which often proved to be expensive playthings in the past. As the new directorate is pledged to economy it is probable that this policy will still rule the activities of Mr. Polacco and his colleagues.

F. B.

Musical News and Reviews

Rachmaninoff in London

LONDON, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—There could be no doubt that London was extremely glad to see Rachmaninoff again when he made his reappearance after many years at Queen's Hall on Saturday, May 6. His fame had been well established in old days, but during the war his work became known to a still wider public, for his famous C sharp minor Prelude was easily one of the most popular things at concerts for the British troops in France. So a great audience came together to hear him at his piano forte recital, and enthusiasm ran high.

He evidently desired to be judged as a pianist rather than a composer; the share held by his own compositions was small. He began with Mozart's Sonata in A. Nothing could be (apparently) more simple. School children play the notes, and ninety people in a hundred dismiss the sonata as unworthy latter-day consideration. But after Rachmaninoff had played eight bars it was clear he had every right to make his stand as a pianist: that to him—and those who heard his interpretations—there could be nothing commonplace in Mozart, and that he had the true insight which, in effect, a sharing of the composer's vision. Rachmaninoff also adapted his touch and style to the music in a most remarkable manner; clear, fluent, silvery, with a hint of the precision that goes with the harpsichord style—he varied his touches so cleverly that one could have believed by the sound he was using the two manuals of a harpsichord instead of one keyboard of the piano forte. Then again at times, in the cantabile passages, he got a tone so smooth, sustained and singing that it might have been the cantilena required by a violinist in Mozart's arias.

Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, Op. 90, received a thoroughly interesting performance. Mendelssohn's Andante and Rondo Capriccioso and a group of Chopin solos followed. Here it was interesting to note that Rachmaninoff gave the rhythm of the Valse in E flat, Op. 18, with the true Russian light lift—thing subtly different from the Viennese.

He kept his own compositions to the last—"Liliac," "Polka de W. R." Prelude in G flat, Op. 23, Prelude in B flat major, "Liebeslied" (Kreisler-Rachmaninoff) bracketed with Dohnanyi's Etude de Concert in F major. As may be supposed, enthusiasm reached its height over these, and there was no gainsaying the audience in their determination to have the C sharp minor Prelude as an encore. They got it!

"The Trojan Women" Revived in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 5—Palace Theater. "The Trojan Women," of Euripides. The cast: Mrs. Poole—Mrs. Lewis Cason; The Goddess Pallus—Miss Sabine Mathie; Hecuba—Sybil Thorndike; Talthybius—Lewis Casson; Menelaus—Muriel Pratt; Cassandra—Beatrice Wilson; Helen—Nicholas Hanner; Clytemnestra—Mary Grey; Atysanax—Mary Cason.

Miss Sybil Thorndike, in her seal for the welfare of the Old Vic, where she gained so much of the experience that has helped to make her the fine actress that she is, has just given a matinee performance of Euripides' tragedy, "The Trojan Women," herself undertaking again the part of Hecuba, in which, some two years ago, she first made the London critics realize that here, at last, was a tragedienne, in the making, if not already.

Praise must go, also, to the Andromache of Miss Beatrice Wilson, and the Helen of Miss Mary Grey, who both looked and spoke very well. As Cassandra, however, Miss Muriel Pratt was uneven. This lady—very temperamental, as every actress should be—is inclined, in consequence, to "hit or miss." Generally she hits; and much of her work, in this very difficult role, was quite beautiful but her instinct and imagination should have told her that, when foretelling the doom of Agamemnon,

—And all the House of Atreus down, down—

her tones should fall, not rise, on a downward cadence, to the climax. This is a vital necessity; since in so momentous a passage, any departure, from exact truth of utterance, thwarts, to that extent, the full significance of the dreadful prophecy.

Since these Greek tragedies, so admirably translated by Sir Gilbert Murray, afford such unequalled opportunities to young and earnest actors, and are so greatly enjoyed by their audiences, 'tis much to be hoped that Miss Thorndike will venture soon upon more similar happy experiments.

P. A.

That her many admirers would be glad to see her again in the part, was certain; but for other reasons also this play at the present time, is unusually apposite, because there exists between our position today and that of the Greeks in 415 B. C.—when the Troades was first presented—a curious and interesting analogy. Many modern Englishmen are much disappointed at the apparently poor results accruing from a great military victory. So also were many Athenians, 2300 and more years ago. Neither the burning of Troy, nor the sack of Melos had brought joy to the wiser men of Athens. Those events, rather, had awakened pity for the misery of their foes, especially of the enslaved women, and of that international pity this noble dramatic poem is the first complete expression. Euripides, both as man and as dramatist, is a forerunner. Greek, through and through, though he be, his view of his nation's victory is void alike of empty triumph, and of savage ferocity. To him, destructive physical force is foolishness, and nothing more.

How are ye ble—
Ye treaders down of cities!

The thoughts, then, that its theme arouses, are sufficient to make a modern production of the Troades intensely interesting; and these fasci-



Mary Garden

Photograph by Moffett, Chicago

Actors Equity Association to Have a Theater in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—An "Actors Theater," backed by stars, is to be established in New York. After a meeting in the Hotel Ambassador here, the Actors Equity Association announced that arrangements have been made for the opening of the Forty-Eighth Street Theater by the Equity Players, Inc., next October. A year's lease on the theater was obtained and \$33,300 was pledged toward the cooperative theatrical enterprise.

The season will open Oct. 15 and at least five productions will be presented, ending with the Equity Festival Week, when a different bill will be shown at each performance. It was explained that the purpose of the venture is to raise the standards of the stage, increase patronage and give new authors better opportunities.

Shakespearean plays by ancient and modern writers will be offered. Although many seats are to be sold by subscription for the season, it was pointed out, there is no idea of confining the productions of the Equity Players to any particular type or of catering to any special group.

"It is not a movement in opposition to the managers," said Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of the Actors Equity Association, "but rather is intended to be of assistance to them by increasing the output of plays and the movement of theatergoers."

"First, managers may secure plays of proved success without assuming the dead lift of initial production, as the Equity Players, Inc., will maintain each production only two months and will then, if the play succeeds, pass it along to a regular manager."

"Second, new ideas and methods will be tried out, the results of which managers may use in producing their own plays."

"Third, and most important, the project is intended to stimulate the

ater-going and to increase the number of those interested in the stage."

Among those who pledged their money at yesterday's meeting are: Lillian Albertson, George Arliss, Lionel Atwill, Constance Binney, Roland Bottomley, Vera Bloom, Marshall Birmingham, Albert Bruning, Alexandra Carlisle, Joseph Cawthorne, Charles Cherry, Jane Cowl, Augustin Duncan, Dorothy Donnelly, Wallace Eddinger, Gilbert Emery, Catherine Emmett, William Farnum, Elsie Ferguson, Frank Gillmore, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Louise Closser Hale, Alice Fisher, Harcourt, Jack Hazzard, Alfred Hickman, De Wolfe Hopper, Alphonse Hirsch, Daisy Humphrey, Harrison Hunter, Violet Heming, Doris Keane, Margaret Lawrence, Edith Wynne Mattison, Helen MacKellar, Grant Mitchell, May Naudain, Nancy O'Neill, James T. Powers, Johnston Reed, Grant Stewart, Henry Stephenson, Eddie Shannon, Genevieve Tobin, Paul N. Turner, Brandon Tynan, John Westley, and Malcolm Williams.

Characteristic Themes

In spite of his success, we should prefer to see Mr. Fujita, one of the exhibitors, abandon Parisian lap dogs

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PORTLAND—Reddick & Son

ST. LOUIS—Kaufmann & Sons Co.

WASHINGTON—King's Palace, Lansburgh Bros.

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WORCESTER—Woolworth

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ZEPHYRUS—Woolworth

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WHOLESALE PRICE AVERAGE REACHES A STABLE LEVEL

Has Fluctuated Within Range of Four Points in a Full Year

The average of 20 industrial stocks in the Dow Jones list went above 94 last Friday and the rally in the following day sold above \$6, both breaking into new high ground and indicating that accumulation has been in progress since about the first of April. In the last seven weeks the averages have fluctuated within a narrow range of three or four points and the rise into higher levels is understood by students of the market to mean that a main upward movement of probably some duration is under way. The commodities market furnishes the basis on which forecasts must rest. Those markets say a firm foundation is being built upon which business may rest, thus confirming the security averages.

No Change Recently

The official index of wholesale prices for April is 152, or 62 per cent above the average for 1913. In April there was no change since March 1, and only a difference of one point since February. For a full year the average has fluctuated within four points, and now is coming to a rest.

—1922

April May June
Farm products 127 128 126
Food 137 138 138
Cloths and clothing 181 182 183
Fuel and light 187 182 183
Metals 117 114 116
Building materials 160 159 159
Automobiles 140 139 139
House furnishings 211 218 218
Miscellaneous 162 153 150
All commodities 152 152 151

A Year's Deflation

Farm products reached their high in April, 1920, and others like chemicals and house furnishings advanced until September—but deflation in general began in May of that year.

The comparison of farm prices in May, 1920, with May, 1921, shows a loss of from 56 to 175 points in the first year of deflation. The comparison follows:

Peak, May, 1920 1921 Low
Farm products 246 117 129
Food 287 132 154
Clothes and clothing 358 181 175
Fuel and light 195 128 157
Metals 341 202 129
Building materials 222 166 56
Chemicals 371 262 109
House furnishings 247 151 96
Miscellaneous 272 151 121

There are special reasons for some of the groups still remaining at double pre-war level. But the general price index is now approaching a stable basis, considerably higher than pre-war level. The farmer's dollar is worth more in goods of other groups than it was a year ago. This improvement has not yet been felt in business, but the security market knows it will come six or eight months from now.

CHICAGO BOARD

Open High Low Close
Wheat: May 1.27 1.37 1.28 1.26
July 1.2552 1.5256 1.5254 1.5252
Sept. 1.2014 1.1506 1.1484 1.1486
Corn: May 61.96 61.96 60.56 60.56 a
July 64.04 64.04 63.04 63.04
Sept. 66.64 66.64 65.64 65.64 b
Oats: May 37.14 37.14 37.14 37.14
July 37.14 37.14 37.14 37.14
Sept. 40.46 40.46 39.46 39.46 b
Pork: May 27.20 27.20 27.20 n
Bacon: May 11.97 11.97 11.97
July 11.30 11.30 11.30 b
Sept. 11.62 11.62 11.62 b
Ribs: May 13.50 13.50 13.50 b
July 11.98 11.98 11.98
Sept. 11.65 11.65 11.65 b
b Bid. —Spills a Asked a Normal

CHICAGO CASH MARKET

Wheat, No. 2 hard winter \$1.33% @ \$1.35
No. 2 soft winter 1.29
No. 2 yellow 63% @ 63%
No. 4 yellow 61% @ 61%
No. 5 yellow 60%
No. 6 yellow 60%
No. 2 white 62
No. 3 white 61%
Oats, No. 2 white 61%
No. 3 white 61% @ 41%
No. 4 white 58% @ 37%

RAILWAY EARNINGS
UNION PACIFIC

	Current	Previous	Parity
Open revenue	\$12,142,246	\$14,863,415	4.021
Oper. expenses	10,600,228	10,897,367	4.021
Net open rev.	2,502,018	4,066,048	4.021
Oper. income	1,170,830	2,771,682	4.021
Bal. after rents	1,017,411	2,524,358	4.021

From Jan. 1:
Oper. revenue \$53,995,442 \$57,886,362
Oper. expenses 41,848,300 46,823,140
Net open rev. 12,149,142 11,063,222
Oper. income 6,257,571 8,832,571
Bal. after rents 7,157,748 8,728,200
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS
Quarter ended March 31: 1922 1921
Oper. revenue \$6,848,264 8,837,748
Net oper. revenue 2,013,703 1,248,652
Gross income 1,727,880 1,829,739
Net income 1,174,007 855,029

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 24 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

May 24 Apr. 24 May 25
1922 1922 1921
Wheat, No. 1, spring 1.75% 1.79 1.95
Wheat, No. 2 red 1.41% 1.59% 1.85
Corn, No. 2 yellow80 .80 .82
Oats, No. 2 white50 .49% .52%
Flour, 50 lb. 1.50 1.50 1.50
Lard, prime 12.00 11.60 11.60
Pork, mess 26.50 25.50 25.50
Beef, family 15.50 16.00 11.50
Sugar, gran. 5.30 5.25 6.30
Iron, No. 2 fillet 26.26 25.40 22.81
Silver72% 65% .58%
Lead550 5.10 5.00
Tin500 5.10 5.00
Copper 29.75 21.25 22.50
Cotton, Mid Uplands 12.75 12.75 12.75
Rub. rib sm. shts. 1.44% 1.65% .16
Cotton, Mid Uplands 18.50 18.15 15.05
Steel billets, Piffs 25.00 29.50 27.00
Print cloths06% .06% .04%
Zinc 8.45 8.35 8.10

LACONIA CAR'S OUTLOOK GOOD
With unfilled orders on hand of \$1,500,000, the Laconia Car Company has enough forward business to insure capacity utilization during the late autumn. A master manufacturing program has already prevailed thus far this year than for a number of years.

PAPER INDUSTRY AND THE TARIFF

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23—"The failure to settle the big problem of the tariff is preventing a general return of prosperity, and particularly is this the case in the paper industry," said Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, addressing the Connecticut Valley division of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry this evening.

"No one is willing to make contracts for any kind of manufactured material for any considerable period in advance, with an uncertainty as to what may happen in the matter of the tariff. All that the paper industry asks in the way of a tariff is sufficient protection to give the American manufacturer an even chance of competition in the American market with the foreign manufacturer."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Western Maryland road is to erect locomotive repair shops at Port Covington with terminals in Baltimore.

The Standard Oil Company of California has completed an oil reservoir covering 94 acres at its El Segundo (Cal.) refinery.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company has bought from the Shipping Board three steamers, aggregating 36,190 deadweight tons, and may purchase two more soon.

The Erie road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to make a 20-mile extension between Sparrow Bush and Lackawaxen to reline a bridge.

An application is to be made to 1st Moon Motor Car Company stock on the New York Curb. Chicago bankers are offering 60,000 shares of common at \$9.50 a share.

From the first of this year to May 3, according to a stock market expert, rails furnished less than 12 per cent of the total trade in New York, since then they have supplied 40 per cent.

Finance Minister de la Huerta withdraws comment on the persistent rumor he has abandoned the New York conference with the international bankers committee. The Mexican press has opposed his trip. It is estimated that the Government has announced Manager Lester L. Lamm of the Banco Nacional, now on his way to New York, to discuss the foreign debt.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.

Cards Loans Boston New York
Rewards rate 4%@4% 4%@4%
Official coin rates 4%@4% 4%@4%
Customers' cont'l ns 5@5% 5@5%
Individ. curr. col. lns. 5% 5@5%

TODAY Yesterday
Bar silver in New York 72%
Bar silver in London 36%
Mexican dollars 65 65
Canadian dollars 55 55
Mexican ex. dis. (%) 55
Domestic bar silver 99% 99%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

P.C. Boston P.C. Boston
Boston 4% Bengal 7
New York 4% Berlin 6
Philadelphia 4% Bombay 7
Cleveland 4% Brussels 6
Richmond 4% Christiania 5%
Atlanta 4% Copenhagen 5%
Chicago 4% Madrid 6
St. Louis 4% Paris 6
Knox City 4% Stockholm 5%
Minneapolis 5% Rome 5%
Dallas 5% Stockholm 5%
San Francisco 4% Switzerland 5%

Acceptance Market

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

P.C. Boston P.C. Boston
Boston 4% Bengal 7
New York 4% Berlin 6
Philadelphia 4% Bombay 7
Cleveland 4% Brussels 6
Richmond 4% Christiania 5%
Atlanta 4% Copenhagen 5%
Chicago 4% Madrid 6
St. Louis 4% Paris 6
Knox City 4% Stockholm 5%
Minneapolis 5% Rome 5%
Dallas 5% Stockholm 5%
San Francisco 4% Switzerland 5%

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York
Exchanges \$50,000,000 \$75,100,000

Year ago today 42,500,000

Balances 18,000,000 64,000,000

Year ago today 10,400,000

P. R. Bank credit 17,580,000 52,400,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks

60@90 days 3%@3%
30@90 days 3%@3%

Under 30 days 3%@3%

60@90 days 3%@3%
30@60 days 3%@3%
Under 30 days 3%@3%

Eligible Private Bankers

60@90 days 3%@3%
30@60 days 3%@3%
Under 30 days 3%@3%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks

60@90 days 3%@3%
30@90 days 3%@3%

Under 30 days 3%@3%

60@90 days 3%@3%
30@60 days 3%@3%
Under 30 days 3%@3%

Eligible Private Bankers

60@90 days 3%@3%
30@60 days 3%@3%
Under 30 days 3%@3%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous quotation. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling Current Previous Parity
Demand 4.41% 4.41% 4.8484
Cables 4.41% 4.41% 4.8484

Francs 9.08 9.08 10.00

Guilder 8.73 8.73 8.02

Marks 1.003425 .003424

Swiss francs 19.06 19.06 19.25

Irish 5.31 5.31 5.13

Argentine 1.8120 1.8120 1.8120

Canada 1.50 1.50 1.50

U.S. 1.00 1.00 1.00

Other 1.00 1.00 1.00

Alpha 16 16 16

Bagdad Silver 17 17 17

Boston Ely 90 89 90

Chief Cons Min 5% 5% 5%

Colo Min Min 97 97 97

Daddy 4% 4% 4%

Eureka 24 24 24

Gadsden 1% 1% 1%

Hudson Motor 21% 21% 21%

Imperial Cons Min 0% 0% 0%

Int'l Corp 5% 5% 5%

Inter Sugar 78 78 78

Iron Cap 8 8 8

Marsh Min 25 25 25

Mutual 25 24 24

McManama 0% 0% 0%

Radio 5% 5% 5%

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RAIL ISSUES
ARE ACTIVE
IN TRADING

Freight Rate Reductions Fail as Bearish Market Influence—Steels Up

Railroad shares were the strongest and most active issues at the opening of today's New York stock market. Advances running from fractions to more than one point followed announcement of freight rate reductions by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

These reductions evidently were less severe than Wall Street had feared. New York Central, New Haven, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Chicago & Alton, Norfolk & Western, Pittsburgh & West Virginia and Lake Erie & Western common and preferred featured the early demand for transportation.

Midvale Steel Strong

Midvale steel was strongest of the industrials, gaining 1½ points on a wide opening including one lot of 1,000 shares. Republic Iron, American Car and Lima Locomotive rose 1 to 1½ points.

Domestic oils were firm but the foreign group continued to ease.

Some of the rails, particularly Chicago & Alton, common and preferred, "Nickel Plate," Wabash common and preferred, "A" and Reading first and second preferred, continued to strengthen in the early dealings, but the more representative rails became reactionary. Independent steels were hesitant on denial of reports that merger negotiations were approaching completion, although Crucible, Republic, and Pennsylvania Seaboard were conspicuously strong. Equipments were featured by Lima Locomotive, which rose 4 points. Later foreign oils came forward with the domestic group. There was heavy buying of Mexican Petroleum and General Asphalt. Shipments strengthened and the list of higher specialties and utilities included Allied Chemical, North American, and Brooklyn Union Gas. Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Favorites Marked Up

The market having stood the test of extensive profit-taking during the morning, pools and speculative interests were encouraged to mark up their favorites again. The bulls riveted their attention on the high-priced steels and investment industrials. Eastern railroad shares gave a better account of themselves, making up about all they had lost in the forenoon. Lime Locomotive advanced 6 points, the preferred 3½. Brooklyn Union Gas 5½, Barnardall A 3½, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st preferred 3, Crucible and Gulf steels 2½, United Retail Stores and Steel Tube preferred 2½, and Republic Motor and Cluett Peabody 1¾.

Bonds Less Responsive

Railroad bonds were less responsive to the lower freight rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission than railroad stocks. Gains and losses were confined to fractions.

Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul refunding 4½s and Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s hardened moderately. Atchison adjustments 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Atlantic Coast Lines 7s and Ontario & Western 4s eased.

Consolidated Gas 7s, Mercantile Marine 6s, Chile Copper 6s, American Smelting 5s and American Telephone convertible 5s also improved.

Liberty 3½s again touched par, the 4s and 4½s showing steadiness. Mexican 4s and 5s made substantial recoveries from yesterday's reversals, and Belgian 8s, French Municipals and Japanese 1st 4½s were slightly better.

French Government 7½s and Swiss 8s eased moderately and Cerro Del Pasco 8s and Du Pont 7½s lost 1 point each.

With the exception of a few particularly strong issues the market closed rather mixed, with the net changes for the day small as a rule.

Total sales were 984,300 shares, compared with 1,421,000 yesterday and 1,627,700 Monday.

**FRENCH RULING
ON CAN SALMON**

In view of the uncertainty in the trade with regard to the present form of marking country of origin on shipments of canned salmon to France, a definite ruling on the subject was requested by the United States Department of Commerce through Commercial Agent Huntington at Paris. An official statement from the French director general of customs under date of April 10, transmitted by Mr. Huntington, advised that the privileges granted to shippers of American canned salmon during the war had not been canceled, and that it is not at present required to have the name of the country of origin imbedded in the tin containers, and in the French language, as was required of American products prior to the relaxation granted during the war. He makes it clear, however, that should importers of canned foodstuffs bear an indication which might create doubt as to the correct origin of the goods, it is absolutely necessary to have such inscription followed by a corrective, such as "Fabrication en . . ." or "Prepare en . . ." affixed in indelible and visible letters.

BRITISH FINANCES BETTER

LONDON, May 24.—The British Government in the week ended May 29 amounted to £1,168,946, exceeding the expenditure by £8,892,719, or more than 35 per cent. The total floating debt has been reduced to £943,440,500, compared with £1,029,515,500 March 31, and £1,301,561,000 8 years ago.

WESTERN BANK MERGER OFF

Directors of the First National Bank of San Francisco have declared negotiations for a merger with the Crocker National Bank ended. The proposed merger included the First Federal Trust Company, a subsidiary of First National Bank.

NEW YORK STOCKS**Last****Open High Low****May 23****May 24****May 25****May 26****May 27****May 28****May 29****May 30****May 31****June 1****June 2****June 3****June 4****June 5****June 6****June 7****June 8****June 9****June 10****June 11****June 12****June 13****June 14****June 15****June 16****June 17****June 18****June 19****June 20****June 21****June 22****June 23****June 24****June 25****June 26****June 27****June 28****June 29****June 30****July 1****July 2****July 3****July 4****July 5****July 6****July 7****July 8****July 9****July 10****July 11****July 12****July 13****July 14****July 15****July 16****July 17****July 18****July 19****July 20****July 21****July 22****July 23****July 24****July 25****July 26****July 27****July 28****July 29****July 30****July 31****Aug. 1****Aug. 2****Aug. 3****Aug. 4****Aug. 5****Aug. 6****Aug. 7****Aug. 8****Aug. 9****Aug. 10****Aug. 11****Aug. 12****Aug. 13****Aug. 14****Aug. 15****Aug. 16****Aug. 17****Aug. 18****Aug. 19****Aug. 20****Aug. 21****Aug. 22****Aug. 23****Aug. 24****Aug. 25****Aug. 26****Aug. 27****Aug. 28****Aug. 29****Aug. 30****Aug. 31****Sept. 1****Sept. 2****Sept. 3****Sept. 4****Sept. 5****Sept. 6****Sept. 7****Sept. 8****Sept. 9****Sept. 10****Sept. 11****Sept. 12****Sept. 13****Sept. 14****Sept. 15****Sept. 16****Sept. 17****Sept. 18****Sept. 19****Sept. 20****Sept. 21****Sept. 22****Sept. 23****Sept. 24****Sept. 25****Sept. 26****Sept. 27****Sept. 28****Sept. 29****Sept. 30****Sept. 31****Oct. 1****Oct. 2****Oct. 3****Oct. 4****Oct. 5****Oct. 6**

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRICES FOR WOOL
CONTINUE TO BE
ON THE UPGRADE

Local Market Pauses After Advance—Quotations From Texas
Sale Seem to Set Pace

Wool prices still tend upward. The local market is taking more or less of a pause, following the sharp advance of previous weeks. With the news from the sale in San Angelo, Tex., on Monday, a stiffening in values began locally, and the attention of the market has been focussed especially on the sale in San Angelo, although the offering of about 200,000 pounds is considerably smaller than usual. This year, moreover, the wools were offered by individual clips rather than as a whole, which naturally brought out a wider range of bids. The bulk of the wool offered was purchased by Boston houses, some of them apparently being on order for mill account. Prices ruled high, compared with prices previously reported from the west, ranging all the way from 45@52c., the latter price being paid for a choice lot of the stapled wool, estimated to shrink about 61 per cent, which is figured about \$1.35, clean landed, Boston.

French combing wools are estimated to have cost \$1.25 to \$1.30; clean, landed, and clothing wools are figured to have cost about \$1.20. The following (carding) wools are relatively high but all prices, which are for fine and fine medium wools are higher than any previous prices reported paid in the country.

West's Wools Disappear

Buying has been proceeding steadily through the country and the far west is rapidly being cleared of its wools at prices which have continued to mount more or less steadily. Buying is becoming fairly general now in the bright wool states east of the Mississippi and high prices are being realized there, especially on the fine clips. Up to 45 cents have been paid in Ohio for good delaine clips. Medium clips, however, have been selling on a more reasonable basis, at least, from the dealers' point of view, 30 to 32 or 33 cents being the going price for such wools.

Further strength prevails locally, especially since Texas dealers have set their price at \$1.20 for fine scoured wool, while sales of fine Australian wools in bond have been made at new high prices, good 64-70s combing wool practically free, having changed hands at \$1.10, clean basis, California fine and medium wools are beginning to arrive in the market and are being offered at about \$1.30, clean basis, for wools of fair combing length. Sales of 58s combing Montevideo wools in bond are reported at 30 cents and of 50s at 27 to 28 cents, while 26 cents has been refused for 46-48s wool. Argentina's 4s have been sold at 35 cents and Lincolns at 30 cents.

Interest in Bond Wools

Interest in wools in bond of late has been very keen and a large proportion of the wools which have been imported latterly for dealers' accounts probably have passed to the ownership of the manufacturers. The Government reports the quantity of wool in bond at the several ports as of April 30, at nearly 73,000,000 pounds, in addition to which there are about 1,000,000 pounds of tops and wool yarns, mainly the latter, besides 1,500,000 pounds of mohair and alpaca and a small quantity of noils. Of this total one well-posted observer estimates that probably 65,000,000 pounds of the wool and most of the tops and yarns belong to manufacturers, who have been anticipating their needs against the day when the emergency tariff will be superseded by the permanent tariff, so-called.

The latest government figures on the activity of wool textile machinery, as of May 1, shows a slight reduction for the most part as compared with the preceding month, more especially in worsted machinery, in which department are the mills which are closed as a result of the strike. The manufacturers have latterly been experiencing some improvement in the demand for worsted goods although it has been slower than had been hoped. Significant of the rising cost of raw material is the withdrawal of all lines by the American Woolen Company, which is expected to announce a further advance in prices both on wools and worsteds, each of which lines has been marked up since the opening prices were announced. New business in piece goods is still far from satisfactory, it would appear, and the clothiers are resisting the advance in cloth prices as unnecessary and unjustifiable.

Foreign Markets Firm

London closed at the peak of the series, with competition keen and active to the very end of the sales, England being the heaviest buyer, taking 100,000 bales, while France took 18,000; Germany 15,000; Switzerland and Italy each 5000 and America 2500. Prices, as compared with the close of the previous series in March showed the following comparisons: Superior merinos, fully par; average 10 per cent and inferior, 15 per cent dearer, while fine and medium crossbreds were up 10 and coarse descriptions up 20 per cent. The Australian sales have been very firm, also, with prices tending upward and good 64-70s combing merinos commanding a price equivalent to \$1.05, clean landed, Boston, figuring exchange at \$4.40. The South American and South African markets are well cleared and prices are at the top for the season.

MR. LAMONT TO RETURN

Thomas W. Lamont will return from Europe on the Olympic, sailing from Southampton today. Among other passengers will be T. de Witt Cuyler, chairman of Association of Railroad Executives.

URUGUAY CITY SALES LOAN
The city of Montevideo, Uruguay, is receiving bids for a \$7,000,000 25-year loan at a maximum of 7½ per cent. This loan has been long pending.

RUBBER COMPANY
EARNINGS HIGHER

AKRON, O. May 24.—The fact that the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company earned \$2,500,000 during the first six months of the current fiscal year, which ends Oct. 31, 1922, indicates that practically all rubber companies in the district earned a fair return during the same period. The second half will probably better the record in six months, because the first half of Firestone's year contains only one month at which the plant ran close to capacity while the second half will contain at least three and possibly four. The Miller Rubber Company, and some smaller companies probably will show earnings proportionally as large.

Figures from other companies are not yet available, but it is expected the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company will show earnings in the first half sufficient to take care of bond interest and sinking fund charges and show a balance on the old 7 per cent preferred. It is understood to have improved its cash position from \$25,000,000, shown in the last annual statement, to \$28,000,000.

No estimates are available regarding Goodrich earnings since an announcement at the annual meeting. Operations have not been as good as those of Firestone, Goodyear and Miller, so far as tire production is concerned, although operations have been fairly good in the mechanical goods departments, and a good season was enjoyed in the boot and shoe departments.

LONDON BANKERS
UNDERWRITE ISSUES

LONDON, May 24.—The impending issue of £250,000 in seven per cent debentures of the Madras Electric Company will be offered at 95. Negotiations are under way for a loan of about £1,000,000 to the City of Nice. A loan to Peru also is under discussion. There is an important industrial operation involving about £4,000,000 new capital in process of arrangements.

Underwriting of £560,000 in seven per cent debentures of the Patiala State Railways at 95 has been completed. The issue is payable at par in 1935-45. The sinking fund opens in 1929 and the State guaranteed the first mortgage on the railway.

SALVADOR BOND
CONVERSION PLAN

LONDON, May 24.—Trustees of the San Salvador 6 per cent sterling, 1908 issue, and 7 per cent, funding 1916 issue, interest on which has been paid in funding bonds, have reopened negotiations for their conversion into a 6 per cent series involving a loan of \$5,000,000 by United States bankers. The President of Salvador has appealed to the American minister for assistance.

Power of attorney given to Reme Keilhauer has been renewed. The Government undertakes not to negotiate any other loan meanwhile.

SAYS EDISON IS
NOT A FINANCIER

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 24.—Thomas A. Edison was characterized as "a good electrician, but a very poor financier" in an address by Thomas B. McAdams, president of the American Bankers Association, before the convention of Oklahoma Bankers Association here.

Mr. McAdams referred to a statement which he said Mr. Edison had made to the effect that the United States should print vast amounts of paper money. He declared the idea was unsound financially and would lead to conditions here such as exist in Russia and Germany, which are flooded with worthless paper money.

CANADA CEMENT
CUTS SURPLUS

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—The Canada Cement Company, Ltd., in order to meet the common dividend for the last fiscal year had to draw on surplus for \$284,830. Reserves, however, were increased by \$101,143, bonds retired to the extent of \$273,180, and \$815,000 written off for depreciation. During the year the company operated to 40 per cent of capacity, and the results were fairly satisfactory in a falling market. The company has been building a considerable export business.

STEEL ACTIVITIES
ARE ENCOURAGING

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Inland Steel Company is operating 70 per cent of capacity compared with 65 per cent last week. One furnace has been blown in, making three now active, but one will be blown out for relining. All 18 sheet mills are going.

The Illinois Steel is still running at about 85 per cent, and has stiffened prices on bars, shapes, and plates by about \$2 a ton. The Gary rail mill is making 12,000 tons weekly, or 2000 more than recently. The rail and car business shows signs of renewed activity.

THE J. G. WHITE
Engineering Corporation

Engineers Builders

43 Exchange Place, New York

INVESTMENT BONDS
ARE STILL BELOW
1917 HIGH POINT

Public Utilities Have Made
Greatest Gain—Rail
Bonds Next

Despite the fact that investment bonds have had an extraordinary rise since the nadir of the 1920 depression, nevertheless they are, on the average, substantially below the high point reached in 1917. The speculative list is comparatively lower and contains a larger number of issues than in 1917.

In the recent upward movement public utility bonds, based on the Dow, Jones & Co. index, have made the greatest gain, 20.30 points, from the low of 1920. This class, which suffered most from conditions arising from the war, has still 8.52 points to advance before reaching high of 1917. As public utility companies have received the greatest economic benefit by return of normal conditions, it is reasonable to expect their bonds are in for a further advance, provided money rates continue low.

Industrial bonds, which showed the greatest resistance to pressure during the war and in the period of high money rates which followed, still maintain that position and are within 5.5 points of the 1917 high.

Below is given the list of bonds used by Dow, Jones & Co. in compiling their daily averages, showing the high price level reached on Jan. 12, 1917, and the lowest level in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, May 20, 1920, and the closing or last prices on May 20, 1922, with declines from the high of 1917 and advances over the low of May, 1920:

HIGHEST PRICE RAILS

Jan. 14	May 20	Issue:	1917	1920	1922	Decl. Adv.
		Afc g	95 96%	70%	88%	8 18%
		B&O g	48 94%	58%	81%	12%
		C&B&Q g	48 95%	67	88	8 21
		D&RGW unis	49 97%	72%	90%	7 17%
		NYC g	97 98%	67	77%	8 14%
		NP	98 98%	68%	84	9 19%
		NoFrail	98 98%	68%	86	10 20%
		P	49 100%	83%	93%	11 32
		SP&F co	55 94%	68%	87%	7 19
		UP&F co	55 97%	74%	91%	8 17%
		Average	96.71	69.60	87.69	9.12 17.9%

NEXT PRICE RAILS

Atc ad	55 88%	62	83%	5	21%
C&O g	55 88%	73	87%	64	14%
C&O gr	55 88%	65%	87%	67	17%
C&O r	48 88%	67	87%	74	20%
C&O r	48 88%	58%	78%	57	20%
Erie	48 88%	47	63%	23	16%
KCIS ref s	50 90%	68	87%	25	22%
SLM&S g	51 103%	80	88	51	18
VaTy co	54 102%	78	95%	74	16%
VaTy 6s	52 98%	97%	73%	95%	48 32%
Average	57.10	80	81	65.64	18.01

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Cal&G&L	37.100%	80%	65%	55%	15%
DetUn	48 32	84%	60	83	13
IRT	58 66%	89%	51%	71%	28 20%
MonPr	58 43	100%	77	97	31 29
NY Gas	58 48 105%	75	97%	73	22%
PacTi	58 39 109%	73	94%	54	20%
PacTel	58 37 101%	78	96%	43	18%
PacTel	58 37 101%	80	96%	54	20%
SoTel	41 101%	81%	95%	54	24%
ThArV	58 60	81	84	65.64	14%
Average	56.81	67.79	88.09	8.52	20.30

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

AmSm	55 1922	75%	15	17	
Arm 1st4s	59 94%	76	89%	47	13%
BStI	58 42 102%	78%	95%	71	17%
GE	58 62 106%	82	100	6	18
IntlP	58 47 92%	81	85%	74	17%
RH&S	58 40 103%	84	96%	5	18
USSt	58 63 107	90	101%	54	11%
UStU	58 47 92%	78%	89%	3	11%
Average	100.32	81.12	94.67	8.65	13.58
Combav.	66.59	71.40	89.14	7.48	17.71

* Advance † Initial sale in April, 1917.

WHEAT IS WEAK ON
MAY DELIVERIES

CHICAGO, May 24.—Pronounced weakness showed in the wheat market today during early dealings. Big new deliveries on May contracts had a bearish effect. The opening which ranged from 1/4 to 1 cent lower, with May 1.37 and July 1.25% to 1.25%, was followed by a sharp general decline, May dropping to 1.34%.

Corn and oats were depressed by wheat. After starting 1/4 cent lower to July 38% to 39.

Provisions tended downward with grain.

FONDA, JOHNSTOWN ROAD.

The Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Company reports for 1921 total operating revenue of \$1,355,659, compared with \$1,431,562 in 1920 and a surplus after preferred stock dividends of \$71,121, compared with \$81,578 in the previous year.

SALT CREEK OIL* AFFAIRS

The Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Company balance sheet as of Feb. 28, 1922, shows total assets and liabilities of \$17,472,742. Permanent assets amount to \$16,731,871, and surplus to \$5,652,808.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

\$400,000

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND

4 1/4% Coupon Bonds

Due June 1927-1957

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Full Political Life

Parliamentary Reminiscences and Reflections 1886-1906

By The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Murray, Ills. net.

The second volume, during the early years of Salisbury's premiership, of Lord George Hamilton's political reminiscences is no less interesting than was the first. He has got to the best use his great opportunities for observing the giants of later Victorian politics, with whom he was for so many years associated, and has much fresh light to throw upon characters and events which will never cease to be of a somewhat speculative interest to the student of affairs.

Thirteen years at the India Office, seven at the Admiralty, 38 in the House of Commons, he was a participant in some of the fiercest struggles which raged upon the floor of the House in connection with Ireland; and it is principally with these, and with events which arose out of them, that this volume has to deal. The subject is, perhaps, one of peculiar interest at the present time, when Ireland has been once again in the forefront of British politics.

The Vortex of Irish Affairs

The reader is plunged at once into the vortex of Irish affairs. Gladstone was back in the House, after the elections of 1886, in a very different position to that in which he had found himself after his great victory of 1880. His foreign policy had been one series of blunders; the majority of his strongest supporters and most brilliant lieutenants, Hartington, Goschen, Selborne, he could no longer count upon, while Chamberlain, who was certainly the most powerful member of the Radical Party, had already shown unmistakable evidence of his independence and frequent disassociation from his chief's views.

With great vigor and conviction, and yet with consistent fairness to his political opponents, the writer describes the steady disintegration of the Liberal Party, despite the amazing efforts of Gladstone, who continued with an energy and eloquence which seemed inexhaustible, to preach the doctrines in which his faith never failed.

Lord Randolph Churchill Resigns

The writer was intimately acquainted with Lord Randolph Churchill and was actually his confidant on a brief visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor, when he decided to resign from the leadership of the House of Commons and the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. His comments on this sudden coup de theatre, which set the seal on what had promised to be one of the most brilliant careers, are particularly interesting. He is of opinion that Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation was not bluff, but a genuine desire to get away, for a time at least, from a situation which his irascibility and caprice toward the Cabinet and the House had rendered intolerable; and that, though he was piqued later at the little flutter created by his departure, he was at the moment determined to be free of office.

Lord George Hamilton pays the highest tribute to the work accomplished by Mr. Balfour as Irish Secretary, to his courage, his executive ability and his entire indifference to the executions of his enemies, observing that he was always at his best when on the defense. Valuable as was this aloofness, during the Irish Secretariate, it proved the ultimate undoing of the Conservative Party under his leadership.

No one, whatever his political views, will cavil at the unstinted eulogy paid to W. H. Smith, whose reserve and modesty caused men to overlook what amounted to positive genius in his leadership of the House of Commons,



Drawn from photograph by Paul Thompson

Brand Whitlock

possessed of enormous tact and patience. Neither Fisher nor Beresford were easy men to deal with; but, certainly, the severest problem that the writer had to tackle was the British Admiral William II, who assumed on occasion an authoritative and possessive attitude toward the British Navy which was not a little embarrassing.

Sprinkled throughout these reminiscences are many shrewd, even profound observations. The writer has lived his political life fully, yet with a certain detachment which has helped him to see men and events in their right perspective, uncolored by personal or political prejudices, and he has shown himself consistently determined to recognize, and where possible to dwell upon, those qualities in the great men he has known which have earned his respect and their country's gratitude.

The Poetry of Mr. Stuart

Shrines and Shadows

By John Bellin, Boston. Mr. Stuart's. Nor The Four Seas Company, \$2.

To few enough poets, it seems, does there come such ease of expression as is youth's big days of fiery unrest. One spirit—of a crowding soul. Demanding place within the mortal breast. That life may know the fullness of its

whole spontaneous vitality, yet sacrificing in rhythm or measure not one whit of the thought that is dominant:

"The strength and wonder of those jewelled days."

We turn to Beauty in her high estate—And Youth comes dancing back again and stays.

Who loves young things forever young may be—Each mind constructs its own eternity.

So sings Mr. Stuart; and who shall say that the singing is not worth the while? He has, as no other American poet, a definite classicism of expression, combined with a fine-meshed web of poetic thought. The combination is indeed happy.

A Novel With a Purpose

The Balance By William Dana Orcutt, New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$1.90.

Two vital questions have confronted the American people since the close of the war: the fitting of the returned soldiers into existing conditions and the conflict between employer and employee. These two problems offer the major theme for William Dana Orcutt's novel, "The Balance." The theme is one which Mr. Orcutt is particularly well fitted to handle, for he was overseas under Mr. Davison's direction, assisting in forming the International Red Cross, and so came into close contact with the soldiers, and he is also a practical business man.

Richard Norton returns to Norcross, a small town near Boston, which those familiar with the locality visualize as Norwood, where Mr. Orcutt's business is located. Richard's father is the head of the large manufacturing plant, which was responsible for the growth of the place. The elder

Norton still conducts the business, according to the autocratic methods through which he made its first success, and which he considers the only way to run an establishment profitably. Richard has moved forward with the times or, perhaps, in advance of them. Coming back into conditions which, before he went away, he took for granted, he declares that: "Everything is altered. Father is different. . . . the people we meet socially are different. The whole world is different."

Lola Stewart, to whom Richard had become engaged before the war, also has been in service in France. She suggests that, possibly, the change is in them. Richard hesitatingly tells her the vision that came to him overseas. It is a bit misty—visions often are—but through it Richard was "freed from any dread of what could

happen, for the only thing that counted was the big cause." To bring about a better understanding, to the advantage of both, between his father and the men in the factory, was the practical application which he hoped to make of his new-found ideals. This vision, followed through temptation, tribulation and tragedy, all strung upon the thread of love, makes the story.

In some respects the book is not entirely convincing. Need Lola have broken her engagement to keep Richard true to his vision? We like to feel that the marriage of two young people, governed by the same ideals, would be a help toward their fulfillment rather than a hindrance. Treadaway, the "wolf in sheep's clothing," is a little more wicked than the worst of wolves and his fleece a little too woolly and soft. Then it seems hardly to have been his "best-seller" airs and graces, is usually a bore; the embittered shed their grievances and one or two English highbrows weep with them. The young are heroes and heroines, and should be treated with respect. Doubtless, in ten years' time, the most of them will have retired from the fray and a few will have become embittered or even "successful." But I hope that a handful will survive, not taking themselves too seriously, and doing their best for the honor and glory of the great language which it is their privilege to keep in being.

In the handling of the labor question, the book is in line with the tendency in the economic world, toward taking into account the human element. Richard, in a vain appeal to his father, "urged that when business consisted of making men, the operation of business took care of itself."

The novel holds interest to the end, is wholesome, upward-looking and inspiring. We commend especially the putting of a list of the "People of the Story" at the beginning, as in a play, following the order of their appearance.

"The Balance" is Mr. Orcutt's first novel since "The Bachelors," and brings his total of books to 14, seven of which are novels.

Lord Bryce's Lectures

International Relations:

Eight lectures delivered in the United States by James Bryce. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

Since the passing of Viscount Bryce, the question has frequently been asked why, with his attainments and experience, having achieved so great a reputation, he should not have gained a position even greater than that he held. A study of this present volume emphasizes the significance of the question, for into these last spoken chapters the author has crowded the knowledge which comes only from wide experience as well as assiduous study. Originally delivered as lectures at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, in August, 1921, they form a basis to which thoughtful men and women must repeatedly turn if they are to understand the swiftly changing kaleidoscopic record of history being made day by day. The volume forms an invaluable reference book, for daily use, on the part of people who wish to keep themselves intelligent.

The subjects discussed are treated

only in their broader aspects—otherwise the volume would quickly go out of date, so swiftly do events follow events—but the lectures are directed to a practical aim which is at this moment much in the minds of thoughtful men everywhere. . . . It is history which, recording the events and explaining the influences which have molded the minds of men, shows us how the world of international politics has come to be what it is."

No man is so well fitted to point out to Americans the significance of the dangers which now threaten the peace of the world as the author of "The American Commonwealth." It seems to me a duty," he writes, "to present the facts as those in England who have given constant attention to the subject see them, for those facts are apparently not fully known to most Americans. The war has left the Old World in a situation which Americans need to realize, since they also are affected by it. They cannot treat the economic and financial and political disasters which have befallen the great European countries as matters that can be regarded from a distance with calmness. . . . In the New World as well as in the Old all men of good will are concerned to try to bring about a better peace by removing the dangers and injustices which bode future wars. . . . I doubt whether this can be done without the help of the New World."

Approaching his subject from this standpoint, he considers "The Earlier Relations of Tribes and States to One Another," "The Great War and Its Effects in the Old World," "Non-Political Influences Affecting International Relations," "The Causes of War," "Diplomacy and International Law," "Popular Control of Foreign Policy and the Morality of States," "Methods Proposed for Settling International Controversies," "Other Possible Methods for Averting War." In each of these lectures the subject is considered sanely and impartially, enlightened by the intimate knowledge the author gained through his own personal service for his country in many of the international situations of which he treats.

Some of Brand Whitlock's critics called this book a masterpiece, a fit companion for Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Others pronounced the author "Socialist," "anarchist," whichever term came first! A determined optimist said of it: "That it contained nothing of sweetness or of light." But to the men who had known prison bars, the book lacked neither quality; they found in it a warm sympathy for their plight and for their problems, and a spirit of brotherly love not to be forgotten.

One of these prisoner-readers, when he had "done time," walked many weary miles to tell the author what that understanding book had meant to him. He found Brand Whitlock on the golf links, but not too busy to turn toward that pallid, grateful face.

To right wrongs and to write of them have been twin demands to this man. His whole creed, for either the role of man-of-action or man-of-letters, is summed up in one paragraph of "Forty Years of It," when he declares that of all human qualities, he values most that gift some men have for seeing the other fellow's point of view, and of being able to put himself in another's place. And he calls that quality "the hall mark of true culture, far more than any degree or doctor's hood could possibly be."

In addition to the honor Belgium pays him in electing him to their distinguished society, Brand Whitlock has won that "hall mark" of a fine humanity which he so early set above every other honor.

Robert W. Service, the Canadian poet, whose "The Spell of the Yukon" and its kindred volumes sold by the hundreds of thousands, has completed a new novel, which he calls "The Poisoned Paradise." It is to appear early in the autumn, under the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co. By the way, Mr. Service, following in the footsteps of Frederick O'Brien, Charles Nordhoff and a few others, recently visited Tahiti. He did not stay there very long and it is to be wondered whether he got as much poetry out of the much-written-up South Sea Islands as Rupert Brooke did, for instance.

English Publishers and Their Difficulties

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HEREVER one drops in for an afternoon chat nowadays, one meets American writers, bent on seeing Europe, especially England and her literary lions. Most of these Americans are young, ardent and altogether delightful; a few are embittered; and one or two are "successful."

The "successful" author, with his "best-seller" airs and graces, is usually a bore; the embittered shed their grievances and one or two English highbrows weep with them. The young are heroes and heroines, and should be treated with respect. Doubtless, in ten years' time, the most of them will have retired from the fray and a few will have become embittered or even "successful."

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Rare Books

HE recent sales of the Burdett-Coutts manuscripts, in London, again prove the claim that, like fine old furniture, no price paid for a rare book is too high, provided the book is really rare. The most striking instance was the sale of the "Daniel" copy of the Shakespeare first folio, which had been purchased by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1864, to prevent it from leaving England. To accomplish this, it was necessary for the Baroness to pay the then unprecedented price of £716, which, at that time, caused universal comment. This identical copy, in the present sale, brought £860.

All this is in striking contrast with the prices fetched at public auction when books of modern manufacture, sumptuously bound and sold to overpersuaded purchasers, are put up for competition. In many of these instances, the bids have not covered the cost of binding alone. This does not necessarily mean that modern books, produced by our best master printers and bound by the best American master craftsmen, need not appreciate in value. Many cases could be cited where books, genuinely made and sold at a high but a fair price, have fetched several times the original cost as they have passed from hand to hand; but those volumes to which is given a fictitious value, because of the limited number issued, are really not well made and could never find a place in the library of a true book lover who knows books.

Speaking of old and really rare books brings to mind the criticism, recently made when a well-known rare book dealer in New York purchased a copy of the Mazarin Bible, cutting it into leaves and sections and selling it piecemeal to perhaps 300 different purchasers. The act, on the face of it, seems sacrilegious—almost like taking a famous painting and selling it in fragments! Yet each one of the individual purchasers feels that he has been given an opportunity to secure a real treasure, which could not possibly have come to him had he been obliged to consider the volume as a whole. There are, for instance, only 40 copies of the Mazarin Bible in existence. If kept intact there can be only one.

The next kind of publisher, and probably the most useful, is the man who combines knowledge with power. That is to say, one who knows a good book when he sees one. There is hardly a publisher in England who has this fair, and the best of them all was William Heinemann. Besides knowing a good book, this kind of publisher has power; and power, in this connection, is almost synonymous with capital. He will back his opinion and he will not wince, if the matter end in a small loss. In this category, and it is a small category, one may instance such firms as Duckworth, and, possibly, Constable.

Scavengers of the Trade

One comes lastly to the scavengers of the trade, who publish the leavings of more reputable firms and of whom the Incorporated Society of Authors has a complete, and, in many respects, a ludicrous knowledge. Nor must one forget the many firms, sprung up since the war, and who may develop in any of the directions I have indicated. Of these it is too early to speak with any confidence, yet among them, one must single out Mr. Jonathan Cape, who shows a marked tenderness to new writers, including young Americans like Joseph Anthony, author of "The Gang," and several others less eminent.

The one thing that unites all these firms; and which every one of them has in common with all the rest, is the difficulty of book production. Paper, wages, rents, and every other thing, except the fees paid to authors, have doubled, and even in some directions have trebled. Only lately have these matters started on the road to deflation. So that, before a publisher sees his money back and a small profit, he has to sell 2000 copies of a work, which, on a sale of 1000, would have recouped him for his outlay in the happy days before the war. This is the vital difficulty of a situation which is vastly discouraging to young writers, and has fallen with especial hardship on the old who were not too prominent, yet who were sound, careful, and delicate workmen devoted to their craft. It would be a pity if these qualities were to disappear from contemporary literature.

Help from "the States"

For the American writer, however, the situation has its compensations. Once deterred by the high cost of production, the English publisher turns now, more than ever before, to the United States to help him out. He can import sheets, which cost him little, and thus it has come about that many good American writers who, before the war, would have had some difficulty in securing a public in Great Britain and the Dominions, are now imported in the rough, their pages suitably bound, and their books forthwith presented to the critics and the public with a genuine London imprint.

This exchange is all to the good, for while it has helped the American writer, and especially the young American writer, it has drawn the attention of many English readers to work which has above all the qualities of freshness, earnestness, and vitality; so that where, previously, one sometimes fancied that America could send us little but "sob-stuff," "uplift" tracts and "Tarzan of the Apes," one now knows for a certainty that she is alive, vigorously creative, productive, and as tremendously varied as her own prismatic population.

It would seem that the final word had been said long ago on the question of borrowing books, but "The Bookman's Journal and Print Collector," London, has a new suggestion: "We have heard of one bookman with a fine modern library, whose firm rule is never to lend a book by a living author. As he has many visitors, he does not hesitate to explain that authors and bookmen do not live by borrowers alone."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Child's Door Into Romance

IT IS difficult to remember what was the first literature one enjoyed in childhood. But I feel reasonably certain that it was in rhyme. No child who ever lived in an old house, with a clock like a tall wooden tower beating the seconds at the turn of the stairs, but must have owed one of its first literary thrills to Hickory-dickory-dock. To know the rhyme was to live with the clock that might become a man's race-course. It made the stairs even more intensely exciting than they were before. It brought the patter of new hopes and fears into the house. . . . It is in verse that the imagination learns its first steps. The first sorrows with which we learn to sympathize in literature are the sorrows of Bo-peep. Our first sense of the comedy of disaster we owe to Jack and Jill. Into ethical comedy—the comedy brought to adult perfection by Molière—we were initiated at the hands of Little Jack Horner and Margery Daw. Reading and hearing the nursery-rhymes. Indeed, we went round the entire clock-face of the emotions—at least of the emotions possible to a child. We were merry with Old King Cole, excited with Little Miss Muffet, distraught with the Old Woman who lived in a Shoe. . . . Crosspatch was as real to us as the face in the mirror. We opened the door into romance with a rhyme about a white horse and a woman who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes.

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Critics of literature are fond of making a distinction between poetry and verse, and it is possible to make these distinctions in regard to nursery rhymes equally with every other kind of literature. If we must do so, I should say that, while "Little Miss Muffet" is indubitably verse and "Little Jack Horner" (though rich in character, as in diet) almost indubitably so, "Ride-a-Cock-Horse" is poetry. Here we are in a fantastic world, a world beyond the prose of knowledge. "Polly, Put the Kettle On," contains not a word or a rhyme that makes the world a new place for us. "Ride a Cock-Horse," however, and "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," carry us out of our walled lives like a dream.

♦ ♦ ♦

Poetry begins as a random voyage among the blue seas of fancy, though it may end with the return of a laden treasure-ship of the imagination into the harbors of home. The poet of riper years cannot entirely dissociate his imaginative life from his everyday experience. He is always a commentator on life under whatever disguises. The child, on the other hand, claims complete liberty of the imagination, and can build for itself at a moment's notice a world as perfect and useless and beautiful as a soapbubble—a world in which defiance is bidden to all the zoologists and geographers and gods of the things that are. . . . Distances have no terrors for it, and we can travel over impossible spaces

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions, one year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1900 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, including those for publication, should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., as Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U. S. A.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now sold may apply to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Den Herold der Christian Science, Le Héritage de Christian Science, The Christian Science Quarterly.



'Master and Pupils.' From Painting by John Singer Sargent

Courtesy of the Copley Gallery, Boston

either in seven-league boots or by the light of a candle:

"How many miles to Babylon?
Three score and ten.
Can I get there by candle-light?
Yes, and back again."

That is the poet's license. Impossible trees bear impossible fruits, and for their sake an impossible princess comes over the sea:

"I had a little nut tree;
Nothing would it bear,
But a silver nutmeg
And a golden pear."

The King of Spain's daughter
Came to visit me
And all because
Of my little nut tree."

You might easily construct a theory of poetry, taking this most charming of nursery-songs as your text. Here, better than in many a more pompous poem, you can see what it is that distinguishes poetry from prose. Here is the imagination escaping from the four walls—laughing at the four walls—and building its own house out of nothing but beauty and rhymes. Like all fine poetry, it is a thing of pleasant sights and pleasant sounds—of images and music. Prose, too, can give us these delights. But verse which gives them to us is what we specifically call poetry.—Robert Lynd, in Preface to "An Anthology of Modern Verse."

SOME of John Singer Sargent's best-liked works have been the fruit of his playtimes. Several years ago he went to Italy for a holiday, and since he must be always at work, even when not engaged in one of the commissions for murals that have come to him since he gave up portrait painting, he made dozens of water colors of lake vistas, garden corners, and bits of the terraced marble quarries. A friend of one of the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, saw this Italian collection in Sargent's London studio. The result was that the museum bought the lot, which now fills one wall of a long corridor highly vaulted among the museum's possessions, because they form an unbroken and unduplicated set, very representative of this master's skill in expressing himself with the quick, summary, unchangeable strokes of color.

Sargent's habit of work has often provided a theme for art teachers seeking to spur their pupils to greater productivity. One forenoon, following a holiday, an instructor in painting, facing a class that manifested the characteristic lassitude of the morning after a long stretch of picnicking, told his pupils that the previous day had resulted in its due meed of accomplishment for one painter whom he knew, even though it had been necessary for him to climb five flights of stairs in a building which had no elevator service on holidays. That painter was Sargent.

The latest example of Mr. Sargent's vacation-time art to come to public notice is his "Master and Pupils," a landscape in oils made in Austria in 1914, and recently placed on exhibition at the Copley Gallery in Boston for a short period. The picture shows a painter at work in a woodland dell with three students looking on. The painter in the picture is Adrian Stokes, R. A., one of the several British artists who accompanied Sargent to Austria for a summer holiday. The party was interned there with the beginning of the World War, and there remained for several months. Sargent amused himself by going on working as usual, and this "Master and Pupils" is one of a number of oil that resulted.

Music's Forest Source

Music, the distinctively modern art,

has its Nature-source in the forest rather than in the sea, because, for one reason, the forest echoes—it enhances the value of sound both as to volume and sweetness. The sea represents echoless expanse, whereas the forest can transform the crude clangor into celestial harmonies. A touch of the breezes on the leaf-limbed harpsichords of the woods produces delicious minors; while the dull moon, the fatalistic roar, of the sea suggest noise and power, not music. The triumph of the Romantic school in music had its direct Nature-source in the woods, whether we think of the forest operas of the forest-haunting Weber, or of the Wagner music-dramas with their medieval themes and mid-European association or of the French Romantic operas where the cors de chasse resound and the mise-en-scène presents forests instead of the ocean.—Stuart Henry, in "French Essays and Profiles."

They were British Army people and one of this grandmother's sisters had married into the nobility in England, so, though not well off, they were very highly connected. The daughters were all beautiful women. One of them was not so beautiful as the others, but she was very, very kind.

She was very kind to children, such as knitting caps for their dolls and asking them to tea, with sliced peaches and cream. The most beautiful daughter was my friend's mother, but as she belonged to my friend, I will not describe her here. The others were tall, lovely women with broad a's and a very elegant appearance. They were quite unsuited to housework, but managed very well.

On the Chinese River Gorges

At six o'clock sharp the starting-gong signaled to us that we were off.

The river here is wider and the water is not so deep. To the left, outcroppings of sand and fine round stones leave the impression that we are nearing the end of the way. On the right a wall of solid stone has little paths cut into it for the trackers to follow.

At eight-fifteen our trackers are on the bank high overhead, pulling with a will. A little while ago, the man in front, who uses the pole to ward off other boats and to keep us from running on boulders, called out to the pilot that we were running aground.

. . . A few minutes after we struck

and were fast on the rocky bottom; the captain, who is now out on the hill, helping the trackers, screamed something to the pilot. His instruction fell on heedless ears. . . .

Our boat turned square across the river, scraping with little nervous jerks over the stones on the bottom. Our cables were all sent out, and all the men needed were put on for a hard pull. Passing over a bank to get down to the river, the trackers discovered that all their cables were above a tree that grew on the hill. Every man had to walk back up the hill and pass around the tree. Meanwhile we were grinding away on the stones. At last the men were in position and the captain gave the command. A long, steady pull brought our boat pointing up river. But the drag on the cables continued after we were righted, and pushed the front of our boat so far the other way that the current struck us on the other side. Before the trackers caught our signals, we found ourselves tight on the rocky bottom once more, but with the boat turned completely around and headed for the other shore. After the cables had been carefully drawn in and passed under the boat, so that they might be made fast on the other side, two men waded in to help push us back. Five of the soldiers, the pilot, our cook and two of the boatmen were hanging to our rudder-shaft, trying to hold it tight. After the cables had all been sent out and the trackers were in position, we began to move. The end of our boat nearest the deeper water entered the

rapid current with a jerk and some of our cables parted in midstream. Then, with a noise like a pistol-shot, our main cable broke under our boat and the trackers piled up in heaps.

From the throat of every one of those three hundred men a yell arose as we started down the river. One of our men picked up a pole and another got an oar. The pilot squatted on the deck and lighted his pipe. Men on boats below us grabbed poles and oars to lessen the force of the impact as we struck them in passing. By this time our trackers were racing down-stream and making strenuous efforts to overtake us. The captain was running like a deer and waving his turban high above his head. Occasionally he stopped and waved both hands. . . . When he came nearer, we could see his lips move but could not hear what he said. Finally we ran close to the bank and one of our men caught his boat-hook on a projecting point of rock. His hold broke. Again and again he caught his hook, until at last he won. Then we drifted right end to, and just at nine o'clock, after nineteen breathless minutes, we slipped up to the bank and landed on the very spot where we spent last night. . . .

Five minutes after we stopped, our cook called us to breakfast and served the meal as if nothing had happened to upset our minds. Soon the trackers came aboard the boat and hungrily seized their bowls of food. The captain also appeared and tried to reprimand, all at once, the pilot, the cook, the trackers, the foreigners, chance, fate and the day. He soon decided that he could not do the subject justice, and as a compromise effort to express himself, he tried jumping as high as possible, bringing his knees up toward his chin while he was in the air, and then dropping squat to the deck. This performance he repeated about three times a minute until he had shaken all his surplus irritation from his body. While he was jumping, not a sound was heard, excepting the noise made by his rapid intake of breath when his naked feet hit the boards of the deck. Then he settled down into the hard-headed business man and made plans to regain the lost water. Meanwhile the trackers had finished their meal and like well-trained boys had leaped to their tracking-cords.

At eleven o'clock we passed the point where we had grounded. Then we continued merrily on our way.—William L. Hall, in "Asia."

Thomas Jefferson

He made men free and sought to make them wise,

Knowing that haughty and untrammeled will,

Restless desires, which judgment does not still,

Unsettled states with ignorant surmise.

Sage government, he held, is that which tries

To teach distinction between good and ill,

To spread large knowledge of the past and fill

Men's minds with high, serene philosophies.

We should be better citizens, if we knew

What wrecked old cities of decayed renown,

Could test the false, if not divine the true.

Learning, well disciplined, would beat pride down.

And weary wit, long strained to find thought's clue,

Would own humility as wisdom's crown.

—Gamaliel Bradford.

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Emancipation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

God and His laws. It is obvious that knowing the truth frees one from being in a lie. Here let it be recalled that Christ Jesus defined the devil, or evil, in these words: "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh he lies, and he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

Mrs. Eddy, in 1868, discovered in the Bible the truth regarding God and His creation, and she also learned the unreal nature of evil as it was defined and demonstrated even by Christ Jesus and his disciples. Some years later, after she had thoroughly and successfully tested her discovery in the healing ministry, she wrote the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," wherein the divine Principle and rules of Christian Science are clearly stated. Thus, she was able to write on page 224 of this book: "Truth brings the elements of liberty. On its banner is the Soul-inspired motto, 'Slavery is abolished.' The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love." And she adds: "Whatever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government. Truth makes man free."

Some of the most readily recognized forms of bondage against which men, from one generation to another,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1922

EDITORIALS

So far has the political game been carried in France—a country which prides itself on its realism, but which indulges in more political pretense than any other country at this moment—that an invasion of the Ruhr, contrary to all reasonable expectations, may become sooner or later a definite possibility.

There have been so many wild words uttered that if France does not proceed to make good some of them she will provoke the ironic smile of the world. France has, so to speak, almost forced herself into action when action is really the last thing she desires. Out of sheer bravado she may be compelled to take a move which in her heart she regards as dangerous. All the talk of isolation, of ending the Entente, and so forth, seems to drive France to a spectacular demonstration, which she knows will be wrong. It should therefore be a relief to France if the Reparation Commission should defer for a time the crucial time of payment of the next installment of the German debt, now set for May 31.

The occupation of the Ruhr which France has threatened would be wrong, even if one puts aside all the moral considerations, and even all immediate practical considerations. The immediate practical results have so often been shown to be negligible—when they are not positively damaging—that it is hardly worth while restating the obvious truth that coal is not dug by bayonets, and the wealth that soldiers can carry over a frontier in modern conditions is at the highest confined to a few clocks and other articles, such as the German soldiers were accused of pilfering during their occupation of France. In the economic sense, the consequences of a French invasion will merely be the probable stoppage of mining and smelting in the Ruhr, the industrial dislocation of Germany, the further fall of the mark, the disappearance of France's last hope of payment or of raising loans on her German credits. The results are so apparent that it is superfluous to insist or to argue about them.

But as payment is only one of the preoccupations of France, as there is some amount of fear which inspires this contemplated move, it is desirable to see what will happen from the viewpoint of safety, if France resolves to exercise force. There is no greater fallacy in international thinking than the belief that France is materially stronger than Germany. France is only stronger than Germany in so far as she has right on her side. Her moral strength depends upon the good opinion of the world. It was that good opinion and its expression in terms of assistance that enabled France to win a war that otherwise she would almost certainly have lost. It was the consciousness in France itself of the soundness of the cause that kept the French people united and solid.

The mere fact that France has an army of 800,000 men, while Germany has an army of 100,000 men—or as M. Poincaré, counting police forces, would say, of 250,000 men—does not give her any real superiority over Germany. Greater folly than to trust in this army can hardly be conceived. France may have the men, but they have not the same profound conviction of their mission that Frenchmen had during the war. They are reluctant, half-hearted and indifferent, when they are not actually on the point of revolt. But much more important is the fact that no nation can approve of the occupation of the Ruhr. France undertakes the responsibility alone. She will have to face the consequence alone.

It is everywhere recognized in France that there is a certain danger in the prospect of a Russo-German alliance. It is inevitable that if Germany is pushed and kicked, there will come a moment when she will turn and defend herself. With Russia at her back, she may yet become, within a short space of time, formidable. In Russia she may forge the arms denied to her by the Peace Treaty. Nothing can alter the fact that France is a Nation of fewer than 40,000,000 people, while Germany is a highly organized industrious people of more than 60,000,000, capable of working in the closest cooperation with Russia, that immense reservoir of men and matériel.

Blind, indeed, must be the statesman who cannot foresee the day when the occupation of the Ruhr must produce a new conflict, or when at least it will bring the possibility of a new conflict so near that France will have to decide whether she will yield or resist the German resistance. In other words, the occupation of the Ruhr, though possible now, can only bring humiliation, if not defeat, upon France. The logic of this assertion appears to be impeccable.

Today France has the force. But what of five years hence? It is easy to march into the Ruhr. But will it be easy to march out of the Ruhr? France may find that she has made a fatal mistake, and her true friends are those who warn her clearly of her error.

It should be underlined that the French people have shown many signs of not favoring the employment of force that the politicians call for, but, nevertheless, the French people have not declared unmistakably against the use of force. There exists very little leadership except such leadership as points in the direction of coercion. The Radical Party in Parliament is not only small in numbers, but its chiefs, such as M. Herriot and M. Doumergue, in spite of occasional tactical protests, appear largely to support the Poincaré program. That is why M. Longuet, the former Socialist chief who has now no followers, rightly points out that there is practically no possibility of forming a Bloc des Gauches against the Bloc National. The Communists, as the members of the old Socialist Party call themselves, have degenerated into mere agitators, with little influence on affairs.

Reliance on force is reliance upon a reed which will break. The occupation of the Ruhr would be the beginning of a campaign which can end only in humiliation or defeat. If the Reparation Commission can defer this menace until a less chauvinistic government shall be in power in France it will have done the cause of world peace a service.

HAVING settled the Upper Silesian question to the apparent satisfaction of both Germany and Poland, the League of Nations may next be called on to arbitrate between Austria and Hungary over the boundary line in West Hungary, or, as the Austrians call it, the Bürgenland. It is exactly the kind of dispute that the League was designed to smooth over, and as southeastern Europe is full of war tinder, its successful intervention in this case would set a desirable example of arbitration, as contrasted with the use of arms.

Though affecting directly only a relatively small area, the Bürgenland problem is not a simple one. Indirectly it affects not only Austria and Hungary, but also Tzeccho-Slovakia and Jugoslavia, former members of the Hapsburg empire. Anything that concerns this region also interests Italy, as well as Germany and France. It is the crux of the territorial division of the former Dual Monarchy, and it illustrates the workings of the "self-determination" solvent when poured into the political and racial mixtures of old Europe.

Though populated by members of the Austro-German race, and therefore often called "German Hungary," the Bürgenland has been a political part of the Magyar realm for over 200 years. It is a narrow strip of land along the Austrian border between the Danube and the Drave rivers and much nearer Vienna than Budapest. It is an agricultural region and physically a part of the Little Alföld, or Western Hungarian plain, with Oedenburg as its chief industrial and commercial center. Why the peacemakers at Paris decided to change the old frontier and assign the Bürgenland to Austria is not clear, unless because they were mastered by the idea of drawing political frontiers along ethnical lines. The transfer of the Bürgenland was the only instance of a change in existing boundaries between two enemy countries, and the inhabitants were not at the time given a chance to express their preferences.

It was not until late last summer that the Hungarians were summoned by the Allies to withdraw from the Bürgenland, which they officially did, but when the Austrians came to take charge of the administration, their gendarmes were attacked by irregular Hungarian bands and were forced to withdraw. In the diplomatic negotiations which were opened the Tzeccho-Slovaks to the north and the Jugoslavs to the south took the side of Austria, while Italy backed up Hungary. It appeared that by a special understanding with Austria the two succession states were to have the right of unrestricted communications with each other through the Bürgenland, which forms a physical link between these two members of the Little Entente, and any new link in the Little Entente arouses the Italians. Furthermore, Italy was at that time hoping to split the association by negotiating a "rapprochement" between Rumania and Hungary.

Under Italian auspices a conference was held in Venice, at which it was decided to hold a plebiscite in the disputed area. In the farming districts the people voted for Austria, but in Oedenburg and its immediate surroundings 15,343 votes were cast for Hungary, and only 837, or 27 per cent, for Austria. The city and its suburbs were accordingly handed back to Hungary. The first breach in the boundaries drawn up at Paris was thus made.

The plebiscite did not end the dispute between the two states so recently under the same rule. The Austrians have always maintained that since the Hungarian authorities administered the province while the election was held, it was not so free and untrammeled as it ought to have been, and the Hungarians now make a definite additional claim to about fifty communes, or a tenth of the province. Their grounds are of a technical nature, the chief one being that the Venice boundary line crosses the lines of private property, which they contend should not be split between two different states. The Austrians see in this claim only another step in Hungary's plan to recover her old domain in toto.

As it stands, it is a pretty quarrel, and, as Sir Roger de Coverley observed, there is much to be said on either side. If the League of Nations can settle the controversy peacefully, it will have merited well of the Old World.

IN VIEW of the many recent exposures of bucket-shop failures, it is gratifying to find The Wall Street Journal impressing emphatically the need for a more general education of the investing public. The Journal says that throughout the United States is an irrepressible ambition for speculation, and adds that, as an aftermath of the advance in wages in America which came with the war, millions of "would-be speculators, willing to 'take a chance,' " have sprung up. Such potential investors have, of course, no real knowledge of the value of money or of how to safeguard their investments, and, as a result, they unquestionably accept the arguments of the unscrupulous stock promoter, with his promise of unduly large returns.

The Wall Street Journal advocates this right education as a means whereby the deplorable condition at present existent can be offset. What is most needed, it says, is sound economic education in all public schools. It then reasons that, as prosperity and the future of the United States depend upon the savings of the many, there will only be a better social and political structure when the people as a whole get back to the old-fashioned fundamentals, "saving, honest values, and home-building."

The necessity is urged that legitimate financial houses should encourage and support such education and should act as a vigilance committee to keep unscrupulous dealers from the field of the new investors—the field, that is to say, in which, of course, such dealers have reaped their greatest harvest. In this way not only will the unfortunate losses which have been so many and so grievous of late be avoided, but the surplus moneys of even the humblest holder of such funds will be directed into channels of productive activity.

THE people of the United States, probably irrespective of political party affiliations, are inclined to regard hopefully the threat of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General in President Harding's Cabinet, to divulge, by way of retaliation, the names of those officials under the Wilson Administration whom he charges with culpability in the transactions by which the Government was defrauded in war time. Mr. Daugherty has been accused by members of Congress of attempting to shield the alleged offenders and of failing to prosecute charges made against them. There has been no effort, so far as is known, to inject a political or partisan issue into the discussions. It is true that some of those of a political faith opposed to that of the Attorney-General have been insistent in demanding that he act without further delay, but it is not indicated that there has been a desire that he shield any person because of his previous official connection. Mr. Daugherty certainly is under no obligation to the people to extend any favors in the way of protection. His mouth is not closed.

It is intimated that the threat of the Attorney-General to implicate officials of the previous Administration in the investigation of alleged frauds is made for the purpose or with the hope of aligning Democratic members of Congress on the side of Republican partisans who may desire to defeat the effort to compel a thorough disclosure of alleged war-profiteering transactions. The policy of delay in this connection has already long been pursued. It is no secret that the prosecutions now demanded should have been conducted by Mr. Daugherty's predecessor. The special statute of limitations which it was supposed would make the conviction and punishment of the offenders impossible after the lapse of the three-year period specified was, by the action of a Republican Congress and the approval of a Republican President, amended or revived to extend the hazard over another similar period. This action was taken shortly after the change in administrations a little more than a year ago. But the alleged offenders have not been brought into court.

It has been intimated that those who are liable to prosecution have shown their willingness to contribute from their profits to the campaign funds of the two principal political parties, a preference being shown for the party which happened to be in power. It might be presumptuous to suspect that the delay now complained of can be shown to relate, even remotely, to the forthcoming congressional campaign, or as logically to the national campaign now but two years in the future. But just such a suspicion has been voiced, nevertheless.

It should be made perfectly clear that the people do not hold Mr. Daugherty to any implied pledge of secrecy. He is their advocate and attorney. He is employed and paid by them, and in accepting their retainer he is absolved from any previous relationship with those whose interests are opposed to the interests of the public. His threat to expose those whose names have not yet been connected with the matter under investigation cannot fail to reflect upon himself if he fails to make such disclosures complete. He has, by the words attributed to him, admitted a knowledge which no personal consideration can justify him in withholding.

MANY indications point to the fact that business conditions in Europe are improving, despite occasional discouraging reports to the contrary. When, therefore, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states, as he did before the National Council of American Importers and Traders in New York, that he sees a general improvement in the purchasing power of the European countries as customers of America, his assertions merit more than usual consideration, because they both carry a certain degree of conviction and also arouse an added measure of hope.

Dr. Klein gave an emphatic assurance that the various European countries are gradually returning to a saner political outlook and a more complete recognition of their own economic situation. France, he said, is gradually realizing that her budgets must be balanced out of current revenues, and that she cannot rely on German reparations; Italy has been able to effect cuts in government expenditures; Germany is coming to the end of her artificial boom, and in Great Britain labor is showing an increased output per man. In fact, he indicated, in general the process of normalizing the industrial situation is proceeding steadily, even if slowly.

Gratifying as this report is from the point of view of Europe, it is not alone from this angle that the importance of this improved condition may be recognized, for the prosperity of the European countries is in reality intrinsically bound up with the ultimate prosperity of America. The day has passed when it was believed that one nation could really benefit from the distress of another, and the day is surely dawning when it will be clearly seen that the prosperity of one country can only be satisfactorily realized in the prosperity of all other nations and peoples.

Two news dispatches in widely separated pages of The Christian Science Monitor the other day contained indubitable proof of the workings of an encouraging tendency in human affairs. One of these dispatches bore the headline: "Friends of Birds See Victory Near," and the other: "Child Labor Fight May Go to Voters." Both of these dispatches reveal something of the measure of progress that has been achieved in the feelings and point of view of men—and of women.

One of these dispatches told of the intensified effort to prevent bird slaughter by legislation, this time with the co-operation of converted millinery interests. The other related the redoubled endeavor to devise methods to overcome the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court declaring invalid the law imposing a discouraging tax upon the products of child labor.

In these days of test, when the soundness of human nature is being subjected to criticism and severe questioning, it is good to read such news. It is good to read that women and men are rallying to the support of legislation that is aimed at the vanity of women and the cupidity of men. It is good to read that the human conscience, which hardly more than a century ago found little to shock it in the "blackbird" trade on slave ships, now revolts against the trade in the plumage of birds of paradise. And it is supremely good to know that communities, the nation, and other peoples are being aroused to the sanctity of child-life, to the validity of the child's claim to play-time, to rest-time, to schooling, to air, and to light.

But back of these tangible and specific things is the instinct toward the protection of the weak which these two movements, separate but closely allied, imply. The measure of the standards of a people or a race, of its progress toward civilization, is to be found in its responsiveness to the need for the protection of the weak—the defense of such defenseless creatures as birds and children.

Regarded from that larger viewpoint, the popular movements outlined in these two dispatches are reassuring. They go to show that the hearts of men and of women are in their right places, and that the race, by and large, is acting intelligently for the safeguarding of its most precious heritage—it's childhood and many of the beautiful things, such as birds and other defenseless creatures, that are associated with the delights of childhood in the great and beautiful scheme of life.

Editorial Notes

THERE is much beating of swords into plowshares in these days—some of it mainly talk and some of it actuality. But it remains for former New York brewer, A. G. Hupfel Jr., to give a decidedly novel turn to the idea. He has turned his big plant, that was built as a huge engine of destruction, into a factory for the production of food—mushrooms. First he employed a French expert and grew mushrooms in the old style in the cellars and other dark places. Being successful, but needing more room, he adopted new methods, and now all the floors of the big plant are filled with the growing fungi in shallow trays, and not in mounds of mold. The mushrooms are encouraged by having just the right atmospheric conditions supplied to them through mechanical devices—the proper amount of heat and cold and moisture. When they need fog, it is made for them. Other brewers might well follow the lead of Mr. Hupfel and change their great machinery designed to destroy human life into "plants" that help to support it.

HOWEVER greatly their devices may ultimately serve humanity, it may be supposed that the immediate aim of most inventors is to benefit their own pockets. It seems to have been quite the other way round with the Sheffield alderman who has invented an improved welding for the joints of tramway lines. He had so often been kept awake at night by workmen mending the lines near his house that (although he was not by profession an engineer) he turned his ingenuity to the question of an improved track. Now Sheffield is adopting his method throughout the city, and five other municipalities are thinking of following the example. Has so good a result ever before been extracted from a sleepless night; has ever bane provoked its antidote with more neatness—or with greater profit to the troubled individual? But if everyone who is troubled by a social nuisance were clever enough to make the remedy for it a commercial success, what a very much more peaceful place the world would be!

THE development of commercial airplane service in Europe, and especially in France, is indeed remarkable, and, besides the growth of the enterprise, an astonishing thing is the safety of this apparently hazardous form of transportation. French commercial planes last year covered a distance of more than sixty times the girth of the earth with only one mishap for every 800 trips. The number of passengers carried in France was just over 10,000, with 175,000 tons of baggage and mail transported. Schedules are being maintained with 97 per cent efficiency. The French now have eight lines in operation, reaching London, Brussels, Amsterdam, Prague, Warsaw, Barcelona, the Riviera, Corsica, and many other places. Some time, perhaps, America, the birthplace of the airplane, will awaken to its possibilities.

ALTHOUGH it seems to the majority of people that it is only yesterday since they first heard of radio, and many find it hard to adjust themselves to the changed outlook its acceptance involves, few probably have any adequate idea of the extent to which it has taken the people of the United States by storm. Figures issued by Alexander Eisemann, president of the National Radio Chamber of Commerce, show, however, that in the United States there are approximately 1,500,000 home instruments in use, 300,000 of them in New York City alone. At this rate, it will not be long before there will be as many radio sets in use as telephones.

Educating Prospective Investors

The Prosperity of the Nations